ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES OF KENTUCKY WITH HABITAT DESCRIPTION

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for Monitored List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

- G1 = Critically imperiled
- G2 = Imperiled
- G3 = Vulnerable
- G4 = Apparently secure
- G5 = Secure
- GH = Historic, possibly extinct
- GX = Presumed extinct
- GU = Unrankable
- G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
- G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
- G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
- GNR = Unranked
- GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

- S1 = Critically imperiled
- S2 = Imperiled
- S3 = Vulnerable
- S4 = Apparently secure
- S5 = Secure
- SH = Historic, possibly extirpated
- SX = Presumed extirpated
- SU = Unrankable
- S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
- S#Q = Questionable taxonomy
- S#T# = Infraspecific taxa
- SNR = Unranked
- SNA = Not applicable

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

- S#B = Rank of breeding population
- S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
- S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

- E - currently reported from the county
- H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
- F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
- X - known to be extirpated from the county
- U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Lichens & Non-Vascular Plants								
Phaeophyscia leana	Lea's Bog Lichen	E /	G2 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
Floodplain forests along the Ohio River, occurs on the trunks of hardwood trees. Occurs in an elevation zone where the spring flood crests average 8 m above the normal pool level of the Smithland Dam.								
Mosses								
Abietinella abietina	Wire Fern Moss	T /	G4G5 / S2?	3	0	0	0	0
A calciphile, on dry, exposed rocks, soil, or turf on sand of partially stabilized dunes, among talus at the base of cliffs, or on humus in open coniferous stands.								
Anomodon rugelii		T /	G5 / S2?	5	0	0	0	0
On rocks (esp limestone) also commonly on bark at or near the base of trees, less often on rotten logs and stumps (Crum and Anderson 1981).								
Brachythecium populeum	Matted Feather Moss	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
On rocks (apparently most often acid), sometimes on a thin mantle of soil in woods (Crum and Anderson). In KY, sandstone rocks and bark at base of tree.								
Bryum cyclophyllum		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
On wet soil at the edge of ditches or among roots of trees subject to inundation (Crum and Anderson). In KY, thin soil on limestone outcrop.								
Bryum miniatum		E /	G3G4 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
On wet rocks, esp. in or near brooks or on cliffs (Crum and Anderson).								
Cirriphyllum piliferum		T /	G5 / S2?	5	0	0	0	0
On soil, humus, and decayed wood, in moist, shady places; Probably a calciphile. In KY, on sandstone, moist soil on forested slope, fallen branches, rotten log (Crum and Anderson).								
Dicranodontium asperulum		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	2	0	0	0
On damp or wet, acid rock, especially on cliffs, rarely on thin soil or humus over rock or on bark at the base of trees (Crum and Anderson).								
Entodon brevisetus		E /	G4? / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
On bark, especially at the base of hardwood trees, also on logs or stumps and rock (Crum and Anderson)								
Herzogiella turfacea		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
On decayed stumps or logs, occasionally on humus or bark at the base of trees, in moist, coniferous woods (Crum and Anderson).								
Neckera pennata		T /	G5 / S2?	10	0	0	0	0
On vertical substances, most commonly on the trunks of trees, sometimes on rock, rarely on logs or stumps, in coniferous forests, often in coves and wind gaps in the mountains (Crum and Anderson). In KY, all in sandstone ravines, usually noted as narrow, on bark.								
Oncophorus raui		E /	G3 / S1?	4	0	0	0	0
On damp or wet acid rocks, mostly on cliffs and often near waterfalls in the mountains (Crum and Anderson).								
Orthotrichum diaphanum		E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
On the bark of hardwood trees in dry areas, rarely on rock. In KY, on bark of conifer.								
Polytrichum pallidisetum	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	7	0	0	0	0
On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.								
Polytrichum strictum		E /	G4 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
On soil or humus (frequently overlying rock), sometimes on stumps, characteristic of banks or sides of trails in rather dry open woods or pastures, only rarely in moist or wet woods (Crum and Anderson).								
Sphagnum quinquefarium	A Sphagnum Moss	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
In KY, seeping sandstone outcrops.								
Tortula norvegica	Tortula	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous soil and rock and in montane habitats (moist outcrops usually granite).								
Vascular Plants								
Acer spicatum	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	3	1	2	3	0
Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations; periglacial boulderfields (Weakley 1998).								
Aconitum uncinatum	Blue Monkshood	T /	G4 / S2	3	3	0	0	0
Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Adiantum capillus-veneris Moist to wet limestone seeps. reported on shale, often in association with waterfalls or near travertine deposits..	Southern Maidenhair-fern	T /	G5 / S2	23	2	0	0	0
Adlumia fungosa Cliffs, talus, rocky slopes, rich stream-bottom forests, cool rocky forests (Weakley 1998); well drained sunny openings, rocky and sandy slopes. invasive following fire and logging.	Allegheny-vine	E /	G4 / S1	4	3	0	0	0
Aesculus pavia Swamp forests, usually stagnant (Weakley 1998); rich damp woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); woods and thickets.	Red Buckeye	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	4	0	2	0
Agalinis auriculata Barrens, prairies	Earleaf False Foxglove	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Agalinis obtusifolia Pine thickets and openings on the coastal plain, usually sandy soil (Fernald 1970).	Ten-lobe False Foxglove	E /	G4G5Q / S1	7	1	0	0	0
Agastache scrophulariifolia OPEN WOODS AND WOOD'S EDGES	Purple Giant Hyssop	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Ageratina luciae-brauniae MOIST, SHELTERED (BEHIND DRIP LINE) BY SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES.	Lucy Braun's White Snakeroot	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	67	13	4	0	0
Agrimonia gryposepala Rich, moist woods, thickets and woodland borders.	Tall Hairy Groovebur	T /	G5 / S1S2	3	3	0	0	0
Amianthium muscitoxicum Sandy soil, lowlands, bogs and open woods. in KY, reported from pine-oak woods and sandstone outcrops.	Fly Poison	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	3	3	0	0	0
Amsonia tabernaemontana var. gattingeri Wet meadows, fields and ditches; also floodplain forests and moist, rich slope forests (Weakley 1998).	Eastern Blue-star	E /	G5T3Q / S2?	3	0	0	0	0
Angelica atropurpurea Open floodplain forests.	Great Angelica	E /	G5 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
Angelica triquinata Hardwood forests on mountain summits, thickets, rocky slopes, roadbanks, stream margins and meadows.	Filmy Angelica	E /	G4 / S1S2	7	1	0	0	0
Apios priceana Rocky limestone open wooded slopes and floodplain edges among mixed hardwoods.	Price's Potato-bean	E / LT	G2 / S1	9	2	1	1	0
Arabis hirsuta	Western Hairy Rockcress	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	2	0	0	0
Arabis perstellata Rocky, wooded slopes on blackish clay loams over limestone or acid limestone cobble.	Braun's Rockcress	T / LE	G2 / S2	38	0	1	5	0
Aralia nudicaulis Mesic forests.	Wild Sarsaparilla	E /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
Aristida ramosissima DRY PRAIRIES, GLADES, STERILE OR OPEN CLAYEY SOIL.	Branched Three-awn Grass	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Armoracia lacustris Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	13	0	0	0	0
Aureolaria patula WOODS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); OPENINGS ALONG LIMESTONE RIVER BLUFFS.	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	38	3	0	1	0
Baptisia australis var. minor GLADES, BARRENS, OPEN WOODLANDS, PRAIRIES, OAK SAVANNAS OR AREAS THAT WERE FORMERLY SUCH COMMUNITIES (WEAKLEY 1998); IN KY, PRAIRIE PATCHES.	Blue Wild Indigo	S /	G5T5 / S2S3	5	4	0	0	0
Baptisia bracteata var. glabrescens PRAIRIES AND OPEN DRY OR UPLAND WOODS; SANDHILLS.	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	54	5	0	2	0

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Baptisia tinctoria Sandhills, pine flatwoods, xeric woodlands, ridges, woodland edges, and roadbanks (Weakley 1998).	Yellow Wild Indigo	T /	G5 / S1S2	12	1	0	0	0
Bartonia virginica Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 1998); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	22	1	1	0	0
Berberis canadensis Limestone woodlands.	American Barberry	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Berchemia scandens Swamps and wet woods, chiefly on the coastal plain (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also, in mesic to even xeric uplands over calcareous rock or sediment (Weakley 1998)..	Supple-jack	T /	G5 / S1S2	5	0	1	0	0
Bolboschoenus fluviatilis Marshes, standing water, and fresh-tidal or freshwater shores, tolerant of alkali (Weakley 1998); riverbanks.	River Bulrush	E /	G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	1	0
Botrychium matricariifolium Thickets and rich soils in subacid conditions (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Matricary Grape-fern	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Botrychium oneidense Moist or boggy forests (Weakley 1998); second growth northern hardwood forest, grassy openings at high elevations.	Blunt-lobe Grape-fern	H /	G4Q / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Bouteloua curtipendula PLAINS, PRAIRIES AND ROCKY HILLS.	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	15	1	0	0	0
Boykinia aconitifolia Streambanks, riverbanks, in crevices in spray cliffs around waterfalls, seepages (Weakley 1998).	Brook Saxifrage	T /	G4 / S2	5	1	0	0	0
Cabomba caroliniana Swamps, ponds and quiet streams.	Carolina Fanwort	T /	G3G5 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
Calamagrostis porteri ssp. insperata In IL, cool, nw and ne-facing, floristically rich, dry-mesic forests. Occurs in oak-hickory forest leaf litter zones to moss and lichen dominated substrates including sphagnum. (from report submitted to ILHP.)	Bent Reedgrass	E / SOMC	G4T3 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
Calamagrostis porteri ssp. porteri Dry rocky woods on mountain summits.	Porter's Reedgrass	T /	G4T4 / S2S3	11	0	0	0	0
Calopogon tuberosus Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine (-oak) woods and swamps..	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	2	14	0	3	0
Calycanthus floridus var. glaucus Rich mtn woods, hillsides, streambanks.	Eastern Sweetshrub	T /	G5T5 / S2	10	4	0	0	0
Carex aestivalis Sandstone and acid soils of mountain woods; in KY sandstone cliff faces.	Summer Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	4	1	0	0	0
Carex alata Generally known from wet soil mostly near the coast (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); marshes (KY)	Broadwing Sedge	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Carex appalachica Dry mesic woodland openings.	Appalachian Sedge	T /	G4 / S2?	7	0	0	0	0
Carex atlantica ssp. capillacea Bogs and seepages (Weakley 1998); in KY, wooded acid seeps.	Prickly Bog Sedge	E /	G5T5? / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
Carex buxbaumii Open wet areas such as wet meadows and bogs.	Brown Bog Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Carex crawei CEDAR GLADES AND PRAIRIES, ALSO REPORTED IN CALCAREOUS SHORES AND MEADOWS.	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	10	1	0	0	0
Carex crebriflora Bottomland and other nutrient-rich forests (Weakley 1998); mesic loess bluffs in Western KY.	Coastal Plain Sedge	T /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0

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Carex decomposita	Epiphytic Sedge	T /	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Swamps, sinkhole ponds, often on floating logs; also often growing on cypress knees, cypress bases (often at or near water level) (Weakley 1998)..								
Carex gigantea	Large Sedge	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Bottomland forests and floodplain swamps; also cypress depressions (Weakley 1998)..								
Carex hystericina	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	8	0	0	0
SWAMPS, WET MEADOWS, SHORELINES; CALCAREOUS MARSHES (WEAKLEY 1998).								
Carex joorii	Cypress-swamp Sedge	E /	G4G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
Wet woods and swamps, seasonal ponds and pond edges.								
Carex juniperorum	Cedar Sedge	E /	G3 / S1S2	5	0	0	0	0
Clayey soils over crumbling limestone or shale in open to partially open areas associated with glades or shale barrens.								
Carex leptonervia	Finely-nerved Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Nutrient-rich forests, such as rich, seepy northern hardwood forests (Weakley 1998).								
Carex pellita	Woolly Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
RICH MEADOWS, SWALES AND SHORES (FERNALD 1970)..								
Carex reniformis	Reniform Sedge	E /	G4? / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Shallow water (Jones 2005).								
Carex roanensis	Roan Mountain Sedge	E /	G2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Mesic forests (Weakley 1998 draft); in KY, wooded south-facing slopes between 3600 and 3800 ft (Jones 1999).								
Carex rugosperma	Umbel-like Sedge	T /	G5 / S2?	5	2	0	0	0
Dry mesic woodland, prairie.								
Carex seorsa	Weak Stellate Sedge	S /	G4 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Alluvial and wet woods (Jones 2005).								
Carex stipata var. maxima	Stalkgrain Sedge	H /	G5T5? / SH	0	3	0	0	0
SWAMPY WOODLANDS.								
Carex straminea	Straw Sedge	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Swamps and wet meadows.								
Carex tetanica	Rigid Sedge	E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Meadows and low woods (Gleason and cronq 1991)								
Carya aquatica	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	5	2	1	0	0
Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.								
Carya carolinae-septentrionalis	Southern Shagbark Hickory	T /	G5? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Dry limestone hills, river bottoms and low inundated woods; Medley lists dry oak-hickory forest on slopes bluffs and knobs.								
Castanea dentata	American Chestnut	E /	G4 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
Acidic upland soils (Gleason and Cronquist); mesic and xeric forests (Weakley 1998).								
Castanea pumila	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	9	7	2	0	0
Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 1998); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).								
Castilleja coccinea	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	1	1	0
Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 1998); in KY, south- facing limestone slopes.								
Ceanothus herbaceus	Prairie Redroot	T /	G5 / S2	11	0	0	0	0
Sandy or rocky soil, plains, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, associated with sandstone boulder-cobble bars and limestone cobble bars (Medley 1993).								
Cheilanthes alabamensis	Alabama Lipfern	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
Calcareous bluffs and rocks (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).								

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Cheilanthes feei Calcareous bluffs and rocks (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..	Fee's Lipfern	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Chelone obliqua var. obliqua Streambanks, swamp forests (Weakley 1998); alluvial swamps, wet woods.	Red Turtlehead	E /	G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Chelone obliqua var. speciosa FLOODPLAIN FORESTS, SWAMPS AND SLOUGHS; ALSO ALLUVIAL WOODS (FERNALD 1970).	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	7	5	0	0	0
Chrysogonum virginianum Rich woods and shaded rocks and in KY on high sandy terraces in mesic woods.	Green-and-gold	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Chrysosplenium americanum Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	7	0	0	0	0
Cimicifuga rubifolia Cool mountain woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); mesophytic forest on n facing (?) slopes, river bluffs and ravines.	Appalachian Bugbane	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	5	2	0	0	0
Circaea alpina COOL MOIST WOODS AND OPENINGS INCLUDING MESIC WOODED RAVINES.	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	21	0	0	0	0
Clematis catesbyana ROADSIDES AND DITCHES.	Satin-curls	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Clematis crispa Wet woods, swamps, and slough margins.	Blue Jasmine Leather-flower	T /	G5 / S2	4	2	0	2	0
Collinsonia verticillata Rich forests, ranging from moist forests to rather dry oak forests (Weakley 1998).	Whorled Horse-balm	E /	G3 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Comptonia peregrina Disturbance (fire) mediated. river bars, open woods, clearings and pastures, often on sandy soil.	Sweet-fern	E /	G5 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
Conradina verticillata Cobble bars in large streams in full sun and along sandy riverbanks.	Cumberland Rosemary	E / LT	G3 / S1	4	0	7	0	0
Convallaria montana Rocky or dry-mesic mixed hardwood forested slopes.	American Lily-of-the-valley	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Corallorhiza maculata Dry - mesic mixed hardwood forest.	Spotted Coralroot	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Coreopsis pubescens OPEN WOODS, DRY SLOPES AND CLIFFS AND BACK-EDGE OF BOULDER-COBBLE BARS NEAR RIVERBANK.	Star Tickseed	S /	G5? / S2S3	20	1	0	0	0
Corydalis sempervirens DRY OR ROCKY WOODS AND SANDSTONE OUTCROPS.	Rock Harlequin	S /	G4G5 / S3?	17	2	0	0	0
Cymophyllus fraserianus Rich mountain woods; cove forests, mostly rather acidic and associated with rhododendron maximum, at moderate elevations (Weakley 1998); in KY, reported along streams at the base of mnt slopes (Medley) and above 2000 ft. elevation (Kral).	Fraser's Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	6	1	0	0	0
Cypripedium candidum Calcareous meadows, prairies, glades; in KY, plant generally found at the lower edge of limestone slope glades.	Small White Lady's-slipper	E /	G4 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
Cypripedium kentuckiense Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	22	2	5	0	0
Cypripedium parviflorum Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	10	2	3	2	0
Dalea purpurea PRAIRIE PATCHES AND CEDAR GLADES IN LIMESTONE REGIONS.	Purple Prairie-clover	S /	G5 / S3?	8	0	0	0	0

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Delphinium carolinianum Dry woods, prairies, sandhills (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); edges of cedar glades.	Carolina Larkspur	T /	G5 / S1S2	7	2	0	3	0
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hairgrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
Deschampsia flexuosa Dry, open or partially shaded sandy or rocky soil in mesic forests and cracks in sandstone cliffs and cliff bases.	Crinkled Hairgrass	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Dichanthelium boreale SHORES, MEADOWS, FIELDS AND THICKETS, OPEN PINE WOODLANDS, OPENINGS ON SANDSTONE RIDGE TOPS.	Northern Witchgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Didiplis diandra SHALLOW WATERS, MARGINS OF SLOUGHS, PONDS, AND SLOW STREAMS.	Water-purslane	S /	G5 / S2S3	4	1	0	0	0
Dodecatheon frenchii OCCURS ON OR UNDER SHADED CLIFFS, SUCH AS SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES, SOUTH OF THE GLACIAL BOUNDARY (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991).	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	17	5	1	0	0
Draba cuneifolia Dry rocky or sandy soil, cedar glades incl. disturbed sites.	Wedge-leaf Whitlow-grass	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Drosera brevifolia Damp pine savannas, other wet sandy sites, rarely in seepage over rock outcrops (Weakley 1998); wet ditches and low fields.	Dwarf Sundew	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Drosera intermedia Savannas, ditches, pocosins, margins of pools or streams, often in standing water (Weakley 1998).	Spoon-leaved Sundew	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Dryopteris carthusiana ACIDIC, ORGANIC-RICH BOGS, SWAMPS, LESS FREQUENTLY IN MOIST ROCKY RAVINES AND RICH FORESTS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	6	2	4	0	0
Echinodorus berteroi Ponds, swamps, sloughs and ditches.	Burhead	T /	G5 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
Echinodorus parvulus Sandy shores, low fields.	Dwarf Burhead	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Eleocharis flavescens Creek banks, pools and marshes (Radford); wet sands and peats (Fernald 1970).	Bright Green Spikerush	S /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Elodea nuttallii Ponds, cool waters of spring branches, stream margins, sloughs.	Western Waterweed	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Elymus svensonii XERIC ROCKY OPEN OR WOODED BLUFFS ALONG KY AND DIX RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.	Svenson's Wildrye	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	44	0	0	0	0
Eriophorum virginicum Peaty sites, occurring in the mountains in bogs and fens, in the piedmont (formerly) in bogs, in the fall-line sandhills in burned-out pocosins, in the coastal plain in pocosins, acidic seeps, and peat-burn pools (Weakley 1998).	Tawny Cotton-grass	E /	G5 / S1?	3	0	0	0	0
Eryngium integrifolium Wet pinelands, meadows and savannas.	Blue-flower Coyote-thistle	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Erythronium rostratum MESIC RAVINE FORESTS.	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	22	0	0	0	0
Eupatorium semiserratum Dry to wet open woods, shores, wet prairies; Steyermark has swamps, low meadows, wet prairies, low fields and low open woods; KY- dry open woods on sandstone, rocky slopes (Julian Campbell).	Small-flower Thoroughwort	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
Eupatorium steelei Gentle slopes of degraded sandstone and shale, openings in canopy of *Acer rubrum, Liriodendron, Q. velutina, Q. borealis, Q. alba*, above 700 m (2300 ft), esp. found on hilltops and colonizes to roadbanks below.	Steele's Joe-pye-weed	T /	G4 / S2	11	0	0	0	0

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Euphorbia mercurialina	Mercury Spurge	T /	G4 / S1S2	7	6	0	0	0
Rich soil on wooded slopes of ravines (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry-mesic to mesic woods in the mountains.								
Eurybia hemispherica	Tennessee Aster	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Dry sandy woods, rock outcrops; also prairies, less commonly in moist, low ground (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).								
Eurybia radula	Rough-leaved Aster	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Bogs, streamsides and other moist places.								
Eurybia saxicastellii	Rockcastle Aster	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1S2	20	0	0	0	0
Thickets in transition from open boulder-cobble bars to adjacent slope forest.								
Fimbristylis puberula	Hairy Fimbristylis	T /	G5 / S2	8	0	0	0	0
Reported in savannahs, bogs, meadows and prairies, open limestone, chert or sandstone glades; cedar glades on limestone in KY.								
Forestiera ligustrina	Upland Privet	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	11	0	0	0	0
Woods near/on rocky slopes and along streams, in barrens and glades.								
Gentiana decora	Showy Gentian	S /	G4? / S3	15	6	1	0	0
MOIST WOODS AND OPENINGS IN CANOPY ON MOUNTAIN SUMMITS.								
Gentiana flavida	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	6	1	0	0	0
Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.								
Gentiana puberulenta	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	6	3	0	0	0
Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.								
Gleditsia aquatica	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	4	3	0	0	0
RIVER SWAMPS AND SLOUGH MARGINS.								
Glyceria acutiflora	Sharp-scaled Manna-grass	E /	G5 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
Shallow water and wet mucky soils in mountain ponds, wet pastures (Weakley 1998); muddy pools and pond margins.								
Goodyera repens	Lesser rattlesnake-plantain	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Dry to mesic forests.								
Gratiola pilosa	Shaggy Hedgehyssop	T /	G5? / S2	7	1	1	0	0
Wet meadows, riverbank seeps, pond margins, pine barrens; also sandy woods, clearings and roadsides (Fernald 1970).								
Gratiola viscidula	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	8	1	0	0	0
Marhes, pond margins and alluvial woods (Fernald 1970); wet streambanks.								
Gymnopogon ambiguus	Bearded Skeleton-grass	S /	G4 / S2S3	5	0	0	0	0
PRAIRIES, GLADES, BARRENS, DRY PINELANDS AND WOODLANDS, DRY FIELDS (WEAKLEY 1998); DRY SANDY OR ROCKY OPENINGS.								
Gymnopogon brevifolius	Shortleaf Skeleton-grass	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Pine savannas, sandhills, dry woodlands (Weakley 1998); sandy or peaty ground, pine barrens on the coastal plain.								
Halesia tetraptera	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	8	10	0	1	0
Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.								
Hedeoma hispidum	Rough Pennyroyal	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
Cedar galde, limestone outcrop, strip mine and other disturbed habitat.								
Helianthemum bicknellii	Plains Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	4	0	2	0
Prairies, rocky open areas. Dry, sandy soil. Also woodlands and glades (Weakley 1998).								
Helianthemum canadense	Canada Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
Open oak woods and oak pine woodlands, clearings, barrens, also reported from prairies.								
Helianthus eggertii	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	37	0	0	1	0
Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.								
Helianthus silphioides	Silphium Sunflower	E /	G3G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Low sandy alluvial soils, fallow fields, woodland borders, open dry uplands, thickets and roadsides.								

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Heracleum lanatum RICH DAMP SOIL; IN KY, ROADSIDE ON MOUNTAIN RIDGE.	Cow-parsnip	H /	G5 / SH	0	3	0	0	0
Heteranthera dubia STREAMS, QUIET WATERS OR MUD FLATS, INCLUDING ARTIFICIAL LAKES.	Grassleaf Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S3	7	4	0	0	0
Heteranthera limosa SLOUGHS, POND MARGINS AND MUD FLATS.	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	9	1	0	1	0
Heterotheca subaxillaris var. latifolia Dry, often sandy places, particularly disturbed sites.	Broad-leaf Golden-aster	T /	G5T5 / S2	3	0	1	0	0
Hexastylis contracta Deciduous forests with acidic soil.	Southern Heartleaf	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	7	1	0	0	0
Hieracium longipilum Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	8	2	0	0	0
Houstonia serpyllifolia Streambanks, grassy balds, moist forests, seepy rock outcrops, spray cliffs, and moist disturbed areas (Weakley 1998); moist soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Michaux's Bluets	E /	G4? / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Hydrocotyle americana Bogs, marshes, seepages, cliffs and ledges where wet by seepage or spray from waterfalls (Weakley 1998); meadows, damp woods.	American Water-pennywort	E /	G5 / S1	2	3	0	0	0
Hydrocotyle ranunculoides Mucky shores, ditches, sloughs,	Floating Pennywort	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Hydrolea ovata Swamps and wet woods.	Ovate Fiddleleaf	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Hydrolea uniflora SWAMPY WOODLANDS, POND AND SLOUGH MARGINS, WET DITCHES.	One-flower Fiddleleaf	H /	G5 / SH	1	4	1	0	0
Hydrophyllum virginianum Moist or wet woods, open wet places.	Eastern Waterleaf	T /	G5 / S2?	3	2	0	0	0
Hypericum adpressum MARSHES, SHORES, WET MEADOWS, SWALES AND DITCHES.	Creeping St. John's-wort	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
Hypericum crux-andreae Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	6	4	0	2	0
Hypericum pseudomaculatum OAK WOODLANDS, GLADES, ROCKY PRAIRIES, MOIST SANDY DITCHES AND ROADSIDES (Steyermark 1963).	Large Spotted St. John's-wort	H /	G5? / SH	0	3	0	0	0
Iris fulva Sloughs, muddy shores and swampy woods and also drainage ditches, roadsides swales.	Copper Iris	E /	G5 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
Isoetes butleri Shallow depressions and ledges of limestone glades and prairies, less commonly in limey areas of acidic glades and prairies or along ponds and creeks (Steyermark 1999); flats and depressions on rocky slopes and barrens; in KY, wet area on a cedar glade.	Butler's Quillwort	E /	G4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Isoetes melanopoda Shallow depressions of sandstone and igneous glades and ledges, margins of ponds and sinkhole ponds, and moist depressions and ditches in sand (Steyermark 1963).	Blackfoot Quillwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Juglans cinerea MESIC WOODED RAVINES AND ALONG STREAMS	White Walnut	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	18	0	0	0	0
Juncus articulatus BOGS, WET MEADOWS, BEACHES AND SHORES.	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	7	0	0	0	0

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Juncus filipendulus Wet places in cedar glades.	Ringseed Rush	T /	G5 / S2?	1	1	1	0	0
Juniperus communis var. depressa Sandy cliff edges and in adjacent pine-oak woodlands (Medley 1993).	Ground Juniper	T /	G5T5 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
Koeleria macrantha Dry soils, prairies, sand hills, open woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); sandstone glades.	Prairie Junegrass	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Krigia occidentalis	Western Dwarf Dandelion	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Lathyrus palustris Wet meadows, swamps, wet woods; in KY, boulder cobble bars along creeks and rivers, and known from a roadside near a railroad (Medley).	Vetchling Peavine	T /	G5 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
Lathyrus venosus DRY TO MESIC SLOPE AND BOTTOMLAND FORESTS AND WOODLANDS, ESPECIALLY IN BASE-RICH SOILS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	11	0	0	0	0
Leavenworthia exigua var. laciniata In full sun on flat-bedded outcrops of silurian limestone or dolomite in shallow soils of glades, rock oucrops, pastures and lawns.	Kentucky Gladecress	E / SOMC	G4T1T2 / S1S2	52	0	10	19	0
Leavenworthia torulosa Limestone glades and other thin-soil areas where limestone bedrock is at or near surface, holding water in spring.	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	13	1	0	4	0
Leiophyllum buxifolium SANDY PINE BARRENS; ALSO IN WET (SPODOSOL) PINELANDS OF THE OUTER COASTAL PLAIN (WEAKLEY 1998). DRY SANDY BANKS IN KY.	Sand-myrtle	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Lespedeza capitata Prairie patches on limestone.	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	9	2	0	0	0
Lespedeza stuevei Dry hillside, woodland.	Tall Bush-clover	S /	G4? / S3?	3	5	0	0	0
Lesquerella globosa Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.	Globe Bladderpod	E / C	G2 / S1	10	9	4	7	0
Lesquerella lescurii Glades and fields in river floodplains.	Lescur's Bladderpod	H /	G4 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
Leucothoe recurva Moist areas in mountain woods.	Red-twig Doghobble	E /	G4G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Liatris cylindracea Dry calcareous or siliceous soil, hillside glades, prairie openings.	Slender Blazingstar	T /	G5 / S2S3	4	1	1	0	0
Lilium philadelphicum Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	36	7	2	6	0
Lilium superbum Moist meadows, moist/wet woods including floodplains and coves	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	11	2	0	0	0
Limnobium spongia Ponds, bayous, stagnant water.	American Frog's-bit	T /	G4 / S2S3	5	4	0	0	0
Liparis loeselii Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; Has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	8	0	1	0	0
Listera smallii Humus of damp woods and thickets, bogs or shaded, weed-free humus below rhododendron on mountain slopes and stream heads.	Kidney-leaf Twayblade	T /	G4 / S2	8	3	1	0	0
Lobelia gattingeri Limestone glades and prairies.	Gattinger's Lobelia	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Lobelia nuttallii Damp to dry sandy soil, wet meadows, sandy swamps.	Nuttall's Lobelia	T /	G4G5 / S2	15	3	1	2	0

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Lonicera dioica var. orientalis Moist woods and thickets, associated with limestone derived soils.	Wild Honeysuckle	H /	G5TNRQ / SH	1	1	0	0	0
Lonicera prolifera Rocky woods and banks.	Grape Honeysuckle	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
Ludwigia hirtella Pine barrens, savannas, and sandy soil or peaty swamps.	Hairy Ludwigia	E /	G5 / S1	1	3	0	0	0
Lycopodiella appressa Bogs or sandy banks in acid soils; also savannas (Weakley 1998)..	Southern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1	4	2	0	0	0
Lycopodium clavatum Open dry woods and rocky places in acid soil; (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, sandstone ridge.	Running Pine	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
Lycopodium inundatum Acid soil of bogs, shores, and meadows, often in seasonally inundated sites.(Gleason and Cronquist); in KY, temporary pool of water in mnts.	Northern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Lysimachia terrestris Open swamps and wet soils (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also swamp forests (Weakley 1998).	Swamp Candles	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Magnolia pyramidata DENSE RICH WOODS AND FLOODPLAIN FORESTS.	Pyramid Magnolia	H /	G4 / SH	1	0	0	0	0
Maianthemum canadense Moist mesophytic woods, mountain and stream terraces, mesic rock faces, and recent clearings.	Wild Lily-of-the-valley	T /	G5 / S2	10	0	2	0	0
Maianthemum stellatum Moist, especially sandy soils of woods, shores, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..	Starflower False Solomon's-seal	E /	G5 / S1	5	1	0	0	0
Malvastrum hispidum Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	5	0	0	0	0
Marshallia grandiflora Primarily found along the flood-scoured banks of large, high-gradient rivers in Kentucky but also reported from creek banks, bluffs and floodplains elsewhere in its range.	Barbara's Buttons	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	7	0	0	0	0
Matelea carolinensis Rich thickets, fence rows, edge of woods.	Carolina Anglepod	E /	G4 / S1?	1	1	0	0	0
Melampyrum lineare var. latifolium Dry open sandstone ridgetops including dry to dry-mesic second growth woods, road edges and rock outcrops.	American Cowwheat	T /	G5T5 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
Melampyrum lineare var. pectinatum Sandy soil and barrens on the coastal plain (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry sandy pineland and oak scrub (Fernald 1970).	American Cow-wheat	E /	G5T5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Melanthera nivea FLOODPLAINS AND SANDY WOODS INCLUDING DISTURBED OPENINGS.	Snow Squarestem	S /	G5 / S3?	1	1	0	0	0
Melanthium virginicum Wet acidic seepages and meadows.	Virginia Bunchflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Minuartia cumberlandensis Shaded, fine grain sandy ledges and rockhouses.	Cumberland Sandwort	E / LE	G2G3 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Minuartia glabra Sandstone outcrops associated with mesophytic forest.	Appalachian Sandwort	T /	G4 / S1S2	10	0	0	0	0
Mirabilis albida Meadows, grassy openings; In KY, sandy banks of Mississippi River and roadsides.	Pale Umbrella-wort	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
Monarda punctata DRY SANDY SOILS ON OR NEAR THE COASTAL PLAIN, WEEDY IN SOME AREAS.	Spotted Bee-balm	H /	G5 / SH	0	2	1	0	0

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Monotropsis odorata Sandstone ridgetops, chiefly pine woods but also mesophytic woods.	Sweet Pinesap	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	6	3	2	2	0
Muhlenbergia bushii Bottomland forests, mesic upland forests, bases and ledges of bluffs, banks of streams and rivers, fens, and less commonly glades, often on calcareous substrates (Steyermark 1999).	Bush's Muhly	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Muhlenbergia cuspidata Prairies and open hillsides in dry or gravelly soil and also on edges of limestone bluffs and glades. (rarely, bottomland forests - Steyermark, 1999.)	Plains Muhly	T /	G4 / S2	14	0	0	0	0
Muhlenbergia glabrifloris BOTTOMLAND FORESTS, MESIC UPLAND FORESTS, BOTTOMLAND AND UPLAND PRAIRIES (STEYERMARK 1999); DRY, DESSICCATED OR BAKED SOILS, GRAVELS, OR ROCKY SLOPES; AND MEDLEY REPORTS WET WOODS, MARSH EDGES AND FIELDS.	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	7	0	0	0	0
Myriophyllum heterophyllum PONDS, DITCHES, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS.	Broadleaf Water-milfoil	S /	G5 / S3?	1	1	0	0	0
Myriophyllum pinnatum PEATY OR MUDDY SHORES OR IN SHALLOW WATERS.	Cutleaf Water-milfoil	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Najas gracillima MUDDY, PEATY, OR SANDY PONDS, POOLS, OR SHORES.	Thread-like Naiad	S /	G5? / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Nemophila aphylla Moist, nutrient-rich floodplain forests (Weakley 1998); mesic woods on loess soils.	Small-flower Baby-blue-eyes	T /	G5 / S2?	4	0	0	0	0
Nestronia umbellula Rocky subxeric mesophytic forest.	Conjurer's-nut	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Oclemena acuminata Moist sand in mesophytic forest, wet openings along stream on dip slope.	Whorled Aster	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Oenothera linifolia Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	3	0	1	0
Oenothera perennis Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	3	1	1	0
Oenothera triloba Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	5	1	0	1	0
Oldenlandia uniflora Moist sandy soils, swampy ground, shallow water and mud flats of sloughs and reservoirs, and along creeks.	Clustered Bluets	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Onosmodium hispidissimum Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	2	3	0	0	0
Onosmodium occidentale Sandy, gravelly, or rocky prairies, glades, and open woods.	Western False Gromwell	E /	G4? / S1	2	1	0	0	0
Orontium aquaticum Swamps and shallow water, chiefly on coastal plain; also peaty and stagnant water, streambeds in the piedmont, and bogs and swamps in the mountains (Weakley 1998).	Golden Club	T /	G5 / S2	24	2	0	0	0
Parnassia asarifolia Streambanks and springy or boggy soil, chiefly in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); bogs, wet woods, rocky banks (Fernald 1970).	Kidneyleaf Grass-of-parnassus	E /	G4 / S1	5	1	0	1	0
Parnassia grandifolia Wet calcareous soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); herbaceous seepage areas.	Large-leaved Grass-of-parnassus	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Paronychia argyrocoma Rocky slopes, ridges, and ledges at high altitudes.	Silverling	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0

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Paxistima canbyi Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	19	0	0	0	0
Perideridia americana Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	9	0	0	0	0
Phacelia ranunculacea RICH WOODS AND ALLUVIUM.	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G4 / S3	7	0	0	0	0
Philadelphus inodorus Limestone bluffs/rocky slopes, streambanks, and river bluffs; also rich forests and woodlands (Weakley 1998).	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	12	0	0	0	0
Phlox bifida ssp. bifida Dry sandy soil on wooded slopes and rock ledges.	Cleft Phlox	T /	G5?T5? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Phlox bifida ssp. stellaria Dry cliffs, bluffs, sandhills, dunes, dry sandy soil and rock ledges, cedar glades.	Starry-cleft Phlox	E / SOMC	G5?T3 / S1	7	0	0	0	0
Platanthera cristata Dry to moist open soil, thickets, woods, and bogs, moist open ephemeral streamheads, pond margins.	Yellow-crested Orchid	T /	G5 / S1S2	12	4	1	0	0
Platanthera integrilabia Partial shade or open seepage areas both wooded and herbaceous including swamps, floodplain forests, seepage slopes.	White Fringeless Orchid	E / C	G2G3 / S1	10	2	0	1	0
Platanthera psycodes Wet meadows, damp thickets, alluvial or springy shores, low woods, wet roadsides.	Small Purple-fringed Orchid	E /	G5 / S1	1	2	6	0	0
Poa saltuensis Dry or rocky woods; also, northern hardwood forests, barrens and glades (Weakley 1998).	Drooping Bluegrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	5	4	0	0	0
Podostemum ceratophyllum SWIFTLY FLOWING WATER, ATTACHED TO ROCKS IN RAPIDS OF LARGER RIVERS	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	59	6	0	2	0
Pogonia ophioglossoides Open bogs and wet marshy meadows, grassy seepage slopes.	Rose Pogonia	E /	G5 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
Polygala cruciata Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	3	3	0	0	0
Polygala paucifolia Moist rich woods (Cronq.1991)	Gaywings	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Polygala polygama Dry sandy pine-oak woods and openings on mountain ridgetops.	Racemed Milkwort	T /	G5 / S2	11	1	0	0	0
Polymnia laevigata Deep loess or alluvial soils in light to dense shade of rich mesic wooded slopes possibly associated with large river valleys.	Tennessee Leafcup	E /	G3 / S1S2	2	1	0	0	0
Pontederia cordata Marshes and shallow water, sloughs, open swamps, and oxbow lakes.	Pickerel-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	4	2	0	0	0
Potamogeton illinoensis CALCAREOUS WATERS OF STREAMS, LAKES, AND PONDS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Illinois Pondweed	S /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
Potamogeton pulcher Peaty or muddy acid waters or shores, ponds (especially sinkhole), slow streams, and swamps.	Spotted Pondweed	T /	G5 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
Prenanthes alba Open woodlands and thickets.	White Rattlesnake-root	E /	G5 / S1	3	3	0	0	0
Prenanthes aspera Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	4	2	0	0	0
Prenanthes barbata Prairies.	Barbed Rattlesnake-root	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Prenanthes crepidinea Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	T /	G4 / S2	11	1	0	0	0
Prosartes maculata Rich mountain woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991). In KY, rare and local in rich mesophytic forests (Medley 1993). Typical of "mesic forest" formation. Typical of transition from C to E (or both), where C = Typical of moderate base-status and fertility, and E = Typical of extremely acid, infertile soils (J. Campbell, globally rare plants in the Interior Low Plateau).	Nodding Mandarin	S /	G3G4 / S3?	5	8	0	0	0
Pseudognaphalium helleri ssp. micradenium OAK, OAK-PINE, PINE WOODLANDS; ALSO SANDHILLS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Small Rabbit-tobacco	H /	G4G5T3? / SH	0	4	0	0	0
Psoralidium tenuiflorum Dry prairies, open woods, and rocky banks.	Few-flowered Scurf-pea	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	1	0	0
Ptilimnium capillaceum Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	5	5	1	0	0
Ptilimnium costatum Swamps and wet woods.	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	11	0	0	0
Ptilimnium nuttallii Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	5	1	0	0	0
Quercus nigra Damp or wet soil.	Water Oak	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Quercus texana	Nuttall's Oak	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Ranunculus ambigens SLOUGHS, DITCHES, AND MUDDY SWAMPS (FERNALD 1970); POND MARGINS.	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	1	0	1	0
Rhododendron canescens Savannas and moist woods on the coastal plain, swamp forests and stream banks.	Hoary Azalea	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	1	0	0
Rhynchosia tomentosa Xeric woodlands and forests, sandhills, edges, open areas (Weakley 1998); barrens; in KY, reported near a seepage swamp.	Hairy Snoutbean	E /	G5 / S1S2	6	0	0	0	0
Rhynchospora macrostachya Marshes, swamps, upland depression ponds, other wetlands (Weakley 1998).. in KY, mud at edge of sinkhole pond.	Tall Beaked-rush	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Rhynchospora recognita SWAMPS, BOGS, AND OPEN WET SOIL.	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	13	1	1	0	0
Rubus canadensis Forests, woodlands, grassy balds (Weakley 1998); woodland edges and openings.	Smooth Blackberry	E /	G5 / S1?	1	3	0	0	0
Rudbeckia subtomentosa Prairies and low grounds such as open stream terrace woodlands.	Sweet Coneflower	E /	G5 / S1	5	1	0	0	0
Sabatia campanulata Salt or brackish marshes, deep sands and peat. also pinelands, swamps, and meadows.	Slender Marsh Pink	E /	G5 / S1	4	2	0	0	0
Sagina fontinalis On permanently wet limestone cliffs or ledges above or along streams in full sun or light shade.	Water Stitchwort	T /	G3 / S2	9	0	1	3	0
Sagittaria graminea Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
Sagittaria platyphylla Pond and slough margins.	Delta Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S2?	1	1	0	0	0
Sagittaria rigida Swamps and ponds in shallow water.	Sessile-fruited Arrowhead	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0

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Salix amygdaloides ALLUVIAL SOILS IN FLOODPLAIN SWAMPS, USUALLY NEAR WATER.	Peach-leaved Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
Salix discolor DAMP THICKETS OR SHORES, OFTEN IN SWAMPS; IN KY, (NON-CALCAREOUS?) STREAMSIDES (J. CAMPBELL).	Pussy Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	2	0
Salvia urticifolia Woods, thickets and glades.	Nettle-leaf Sage	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Sambucus racemosa ssp. pubens Rich woods of ravine slopes, roadsides and openings at upper elevations of mountains. also, shaded, north-facing, wooded limestone bluffs and ledges (Steyermark 1975).	Red Elderberry	E /	G5T4T5 / S1S2	3	1	0	2	0
Sanguisorba canadensis Marshes, wet meadows, and damp prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also fens and spray zones around waterfalls (Weakley 1998); peaty or boggy soils; in KY, found on moist exposed rocky sandstone ledge.	Canada Burnet	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Saxifraga michauxii Moist or wet ledges and rocky woods in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Michaux's Saxifrage	T /	G4G5 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
Saxifraga micranthidifolia Wet banks and rocks in mountain streams.	Lettuce-leaf Saxifrage	E /	G5 / S1	4	1	0	0	0
Schisandra glabra Mesic wooded slopes.	Bay Starvine	E /	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Schizachne purpurascens Dry outcrops along limestone clifflines along large streams and rivers.	Purple Oat	T /	G5 / S2	10	0	1	0	0
Schoenoplectus hallii Naturally associated with littoral zones of ponds but also seasonally wet depressions that may be heavily disturbed.	Hall's Bulrush	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Schwalbea americana Edges (usually) of moist to dry pinelands, oak woods, or clearings (Fernald 1970); moist sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Chaffseed	H / LE	G2 / SH	0	0	0	3	0
Scirpus expansus Swamps, bogs and streamsides.	Woodland Beakrush	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Scleria ciliata Acid soils of sandstone, chert substrate in openings of glades & rocky open woods.	Fringed Nutrush	E /	G5 / S2	4	1	0	1	0
Scutellaria arguta Mesic wooded slopes with white oak and yellow poplar.	Hairy Skullcap	E /	G2?Q / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Scutellaria saxatilis Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	6	3	0	0	0
Sedum telephioides Cliffs and knobs, dry rock ledges and cliff in mts.	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	2	1	2	0	0
Sida hermaphrodita GLADES AND RIVERBANKS, MOIST ALLUVIAL SOIL.	Virginia Mallow	S /	G3 / S2S3	6	1	0	0	0
Silene ovata Dry - mesic forest, mountain summits. In IL found in calcareous sandstone woods, exposures on the side of slopes below a cap of sandstone.	Ovate Catchfly	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	8	0	0	0
Silene regia Dry woods, barrens and prairies, and on KY roadsides.	Royal Catchfly	E /	G3 / S1	6	1	1	3	0
Silphium laciniatum	Compassplant	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Silphium pinnatifidum BARRENS AND PRAIRIES.	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	22	0	0	0	0

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Silphium wasiotense DRY- MESIC (CLOSED OR OPEN) WOODLANDS AND ADJ. ROADSIDES AND A RAVINE IN MIX MESOPHYTIC FOREST.	Appalachian Rosinweed	S / SOMC	G3? / S3?	34	1	2	0	0
Solidago albopilosa Sandstone rockhouses and ledges along clifflines.	White-haired Goldenrod	T / LT	G2 / S2	37	0	5	8	0
Solidago buckleyi WOODS AND BLUFFS.	Buckley's Goldenrod	S /	G4 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Solidago curtisii Rich or open woods, chiefly in the uplands; base of bluffs and along bluff ledges (Steyermark 1975).	Curtis' Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	12	4	0	0	0
Solidago gracillima SWAMPS AND OTHER MOIST PLACES(CRONQUIST); IN KY, OPEN ROCKY RIVER BANKS.	Southern Bog Goldenrod	S /	G4? / S2?	6	0	0	0	0
Solidago puberula DRY OR PEATY STERILE SOILS, SANDS, ROCKY BARRENS, ETC.; ALSO BOGS, WET MEADOWS, AND WET PASTURES (WEAKLEY 1998).	Downy Goldenrod	S /	G5 / S2	6	2	1	0	0
Solidago roanensis Forests of mountain summits and openings including roadbanks.	Roan Mountain Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	4	1	1	0	0
Solidago shortii Glades, wood edges, along old bison trace, old fields, and rock cuts along roads.	Short's Goldenrod	E / LE	G1 / S1	12	0	0	3	0
Solidago simplex ssp. randii var. racemosa	Rand's Goldenrod	S /	G5T3? / S3	33	0	0	0	0
Sparganium eurycarpum Stream and slough margins; also reported in shallow water.	Large Bur-reed	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Sphenopholis pensylvanica Swamps and wet woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Swamp Wedgescale	S /	G4 / S1S2	4	1	2	0	0
Spiraea alba Wet meadows, swamps, and shores (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Narrow-leaved Meadow-sweet	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Spiraea virginiana Riverbanks and boulder/cobble bars that are periodically flood scoured.	Virginia Spiraea	T / LT	G2 / S2	21	0	2	0	0
Spiranthes lucida Bottomland hardwood forests and other wet forests as well as wet grassy openings.	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	12	0	3	0	0
Spiranthes magnicamporum Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	20	0	0	0	0
Spiranthes ochroleuca Damp (although sometimes seasonally only) acid soil of open woods and grassy openings.	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	1	2	0	0	0
Spiranthes odorata Swamps and marshes (Weakley 1998); in KY, open herbaceous edge of swamp and a wet pasture but also known from swamps.	Sweetscent Ladies'-tresses	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	2	0	0
Sporobolus clandestinus Prairies, limestone glades, limestone cliff edges, along railroads.	Rough Dropseed	T /	G5 / S2S3	7	0	0	0	0
Sporobolus heterolepis Dry open ground, prairies, glades and woodland openings near glades, rocky cliffs.	Northern Dropseed	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Stachys eplingii Dry mountain forests, on mountain ridge summit; also mesic forests, bogs & wet meadows (Weakley 1998).	Epling's Hedgenettle	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Stellaria longifolia MOIST AND WET WOODLANDS, GRASSY STREAMBANKS, WET MEADOWS.	Longleaf Stitchwort	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Stenanthium gramineum Mesic forests on river bluffs and in seeps and ridgetops, ephemeral streambanks, wet boulder-cobble bars and riverbanks.	Eastern Featherbells	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0

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Streptopus lanceolatus Rich mountain woods.	Rosy Twisted-stalk	H /	G5T5? / SH	0	5	0	0	0
Symphoricarpos albus Calcareous ledges and woodlands, barrens, and gravels.	Snowberry	E /	G5 / S1	9	0	0	0	0
Symphyotrichum concolor Dry sandy open oak-pine woods and barrens, and roadsides.	Eastern Silvery Aster	T /	G5 / S2	17	3	1	0	0
Symphyotrichum drummondii var. texanum BOTTOMLANDS AND OPEN WOODS.	Hairy Heart-leaved Aster	H /	G5TNR / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Symphyotrichum pratense Open dry woods, bluffs and prairies. Occurs with prairie vegetation and in cedar glades in KY.	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	GNR / S3	18	0	0	0	0
Talinum calcaricum Limestone glades.	Limestone Fameflower	E /	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Talinum teretifolium Dry shallow soil that is seasonally wet by seepage, often between vegetation and open rock of flat sandstone glades.	Roundleaf Fameflower	E /	G4 / S1	11	0	0	1	0
Taxus canadensis Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs.	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	22	0	2	0	0
Tephrosia spicata Sandy fields, open woods, and barrens.	Spiked Hoary-pea	E /	G4G5 / S1S2	13	2	1	0	0
Thaspium pinnatifidum Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping.	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	15	1	0	1	0
Thermopsis mollis Dry wood slopes and ridges.	Soft-haired Thermopsis	E /	G3G4 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
Thuja occidentalis Limestone bluffs and ledges along streams.	Northern White Cedar	T /	G5 / S2S3	22	5	0	0	0
Toxicodendron vernix Wet forests or thickets such as bottomland hardwood forests but also possible in peaty seepage areas.	Poison Sumac	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Tragia urticifolia Natural rocky openings in dry forests.	Nettle-leaf Noseburn	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Trepocarpus aethusae MARGINS OF SWAMP FORESTS AND SANDY RIVER BOTTOMS.	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	29	1	0	0	0
Trichophorum planifolium Dry oak-hickory woods and clearings. Also in acid soils of sandstone or chert areas (Steyermark 1975). In KY, sandstone slopes, slightly damp (per J. Campbell).	Bashful Bulrush	E /	G4G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
Trichostema setaceum Dry upland woods (oak-hickory), dry-moist old fields, and disturbed areas; also thin soils around rock outcrops and dry sandy soils of the coastal plain (Weakley 1998).	Narrowleaved Bluecurls	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	2	0
Trientalis borealis Lower somewhat rocky slope of mesophytic forest.	Northern Starflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Trifolium reflexum Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	3	10	2	0	0
Trifolium stoloniferum Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	54	1	3	33	0
Trillium nivale Mesophytic forests with limestone derived soils, slopes associated with large river systems.	Snow Trillium	E /	G4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0

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Trillium pusillum	Least Trillium	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	7	1	0	0	0
This species occurs in two somewhat distinct habitats in Kentucky which probably helps to delimit two varities (var. ozarkanum and another that has not formally been described). The two habitat types are depression swamps and slopes of thin-canopied oak-hickory forests.								
Trillium undulatum	Painted Trillium	T /	G5 / S2	9	6	0	0	0
Mesic ravine forests, upper elevaton mesic hemlock forests, seeps in mesic forests and an oak-chesnut forest.								
Triplasis purpurea	Purple Sandgrass	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
DRY (ALMOST PURE) SAND, SANDY RIVERBANKS.								
Ulmus serotina	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	9	0	0	0	0
UPLAND TO BOTTOMLAND LIMESTONE WOODS, ALLUVIAL TERRACES.								
Utricularia macrorhiza	Greater Bladderwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Deep or shallow quiet waters.								
Vallisneria americana	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	16	0	0	0	0
SHALLOW QUIET WATERS AND SHORES.								
Veratrum parviflorum	Appalachian Bunchflower	E /	G4? / S1	5	1	0	0	0
Moist wooded slopes in the mountains.								
Veratrum woodii	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	5	1	0	0	0
Rich dry or mesic woods.								
Viburnum molle	Softleaf Arrowwood	T /	G5 / S3?	13	2	0	0	0
Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.								
Viburnum rafinesquianum var. rafinesquianum	Downy Arrowwood	T /	G5T4T5 / S2	6	5	0	0	0
Dry, esp. calcareous woods.								
Viola septemloba var. egglestonii	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	35	7	2	2	0
CALCAREOUS BARRENS, GLADES AND DRY PRAIRIES ON SILURIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN LIMESTONES.								
Viola walteri	Walter's Violet	T /	G4G5 / S2	9	0	0	0	0
Dry-mesic upland forests often with thin canopies.								
Vitis labrusca	Northern Fox Grape	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	5	0	1	0
Vitis rupestris	Sand Grape	T /	G3 / S2	20	0	0	0	0
Sandy deposits of rocky river shores.								
Woodsia scopulina ssp. appalachiana	Appalachian Woodsia	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Xyris difformis	Carolina Yellow-eyed-grass	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Wet sands or sandy peats of flatwood pond margins, lakeshores, but more often in allluvial situations; also savannas and roadside ditches (Weakley 1998).								
Zizaniopsis miliacea	Southern Wild Rice	T /	G5 / S1S2	5	1	0	0	0
Swamps and stream margins.								
Gastropods								
Anguispira rugoderma	Pine Mountain Tigersnail	E /	G2 / S2	9	2	0	0	0
FOUND ABOUT OLD LOGS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF PINE MOUNTAIN (HUBRICHT 1985). SEEMS MOST ACTIVE ON THE SURFACE DURING THE SPRING AND FALL WHEN THE WEATHER IS RELATIVELY COOL, BUT BURROWS INTO ROTTING WOOD AND SOIL DURING HOT SUMMER AND COLD WINTER WEATHER.								
Antroselates spiralis	Shaggy Cavesnail	S /	G3G4 / S2	14	0	2	0	0
Found on the undersides of large stones in running water of springs and streams in caves (Hubricht 1963, Burch 1989). Occurs only in base-level cave streams and their spring orifices, and was taken on the undersides of submerged planks and slabs of breakdown in deep water (Lewis 1993a).								
Appalachina chilhoweensis	Queen Crater	S /	G2 / S1S2	9	1	0	0	0
Leaf litter, rock piles, or crawling on the ground. Also found on the boles of trees in wet weather (Hubricht 1985). MacGregor (pers comm) indicated it is found in acid woodlands, usually in mature forests on relatively steep slopes along clifflines, or in rock outcrop and/or boulder talus areas.								

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Fumonelix wetherbyi	Clifty Covert	S /	G2G3 / S2	15	4	0	0	0
UNDER LOGS AND IN MOIST LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES AND IN RAVINES (HUBRICHT 1985). IN KENTUCKY, MACGREGOR (PERS COMM) FOUND THE SPECIES ON EXTREMELY STEEP, FORESTED SLOPES ADJACENT TO CLIFFLINES, NEAR ROCK OUTCROPS, OR IN AND AROUND BOULDER TALUS.								
Glyphyalinia raderi	Maryland Glyph	S / SOMC	G2 / S1					
A CALCIPHILE. PROBABLY A BURROWER. THE FEW SPECIMENS COLLECTED ACROSS ITS RANGE WERE FOUND AMONGST ROCKS (HUBRICHT 1985).								
Glyphyalinia rhoadsi	Sculpted Glyph	T /	G5 / S1	9	3	0	0	0
LEAF LITTER IN UPLAND WOODS (HUBRICHT 1985).								
Helicodiscus notius specus	A Snail	T /	G5T2 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
KNOWN ONLY FROM THE TOTAL DARKNESS OF CAVES WHERE IT FEEDS ON CAVE CRICKET GUANO (HUBRICHT 1985).								
Helicodiscus punctatellus	Punctate Coil	S /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Leptoxis praerosa	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	11	3	0	3	0
CALL (1895) INDICATED THAT IN THE OHIO RIVER AT THE FALLS IT OCCURRED IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION WHERE THE BOTTOM IS CLEAN ROCK OR ROCK WITH ABUNDANT "CONFERVOID" VEGETATION.								
Lithasia armigera	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	13	0	0	5	0
BARS AND POOLS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND ROCK SUBSTRATES (KNPC), SLOPING ROCK OUTCROPS WITH POCKETS OF SAND, GRAVEL AND MUD, PARTIALLY BURIED LOGS, AND ROCK RIPRAP (SICKEL 1988).								
Lithasia geniculata	Ornate Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3Q / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Lithasia verrucosa	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	8	0	0	0	0
OBSERVATIONS ON THE HABITAT INCLUDE SPECIMENS TAKEN FROM RECENTLY EXPOSED BARS AND POOLS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND ROCK SUBSTRATES (HAAG AND PALMER-BALL, PERS COMM).								
Mesomphix rugeli	Wrinkled Button	T /	G4 / S2	13	1	0	0	0
UNDER LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES OR ON MOUNTAINS (HUBRICHT 1985).								
Neohelix dentifera	Big-tooth Whitelip	T /	G5 / S2	14	1	0	0	0
FOUND UNDER LEAF LITTER AND ABOUT LOGS AND ROCKS ON WOODED MOUNTAINSIDES, OFTEN WHERE THE SOIL IS QUITE ACID (HUBRICHT 1985).								
Paravitrea lapilla	Gem Supercoil	T /	G1 / S1	0	3	0	0	0
Under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and ravines (Hubricht 1985).								
Patera panselenus	Virginia Bladetooth	S /	G2 / S1	3	3	0	0	0
UNDER ROCKS AND LOGS ON WOODED FLOODPLAINS, HILLSIDES, AND RAVINES (HUBRICHT 1985).								
Pilsbryna sp. 1	A Snail	E /	G1 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
LITTER OF THE HIGHER ELEVATIONS OF BIG BLACK MOUNTAIN (PETRANKA 1982).								
Pleurocera curta	Shortspire Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	0	0	2	0
Rabdotus dealbatus	Whitewashed Rabdotus	T /	G5 / S1S2	8	4	0	0	0
A CALCIPHILE AND IS FOUND CRAWLING ON THE GROUND OR ON LOW VEGETATION IN WET WEATHER (HUBRICHT 1985).								
Vertigo bollesiana	Delicate Vertigo	E /	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
FOUND IN LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES AND IN MARSHES (HUBRICHT 1985).								
Vertigo clappi	Cupped Vertigo	E /	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
FOUND IN LEAF LITTER AND MOSS ON WOODED HILLSIDES (HUBRICHT 1985).								
Vitrinizonites latissimus	Glassy Grapeskin	T /	G4 / S2	14	1	0	0	0
UNDER LEAF LITTER OR CRAWLING ON THE GROUND IN WET WEATHER. USUALLY FOUND ABOVE 2,000 FEET IN THE MOUNTAINS, BUT MAY OCCUR BELOW 1,000 FEET IN THE OUTLYING HILLS.								
Webbhelix multilineata	Striped Whitelip	T /	G5 / S1S2	12	0	0	0	0
LOW, WET PLACES, IN MARSHES, FLOODPLAINS, MEADOWS, AND MARGINS OF LAKES AND PONDS, UNDER LITTER AND DRIFT (HUBRICHT 1985).								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Freshwater Mussels								
Alasmidonta atropurpurea	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	48	5	0	3	0
Medium-size, low to moderate gradient, high quality streams usually in areas of near zero flow. Occupies interstital spaces within cobble and or boulder substrate where it is usually partly buried in a sand, gravel, and mud mixture (Harker et al. 1980, Call and Parmalee 1981, Gordon No date).								
Alasmidonta marginata	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	62	26	15	22	0
Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.								
Anodontoides denigratus	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	24	0	1	9	0
INHABITS SAND, SILT, MUD, AND SMALL GRAVEL OFTEN NEAR COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN POOLS AND RUNS WITH SLOW CURRENT IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS.								
Cumberlandia monodonta	Spectaclecase	E / C	G2G3 / S1	13	0	14	24	0
Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water (Stansbery 1966). May become established in wing dams (Nelson and Freitag 1980).								
Cyprogenia stegaria	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	95	24	18	28	0
MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Epioblasma brevidens	Cumberlandian Combshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	14	0	15	27	0
Medium to large, clear streams and rivers with clean-swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). Ahlstedt (1984) indicated that E. brevidens remains buried in the substrate except during spawning.								
Epioblasma capsaeformis	Oyster Mussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	33	0
MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SHALLOW RIFFLES OR SHOALS OF RUBBLE, GRAVEL AND SAND (WILSON AND CLARK 1914, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON NO DATE). IT MAY LIVE BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE SUBSTRATE DURING CERTAIN TIMES OF THE YEAR (GORDON NO DATE).								
Epioblasma florentina walkeri	Tan Riffleshell	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	5	0	0	3	0
Cumberlandian form that inhabited headwaters and graded into E. florentina (or E. florentina florentina depending upon the authority consulted) in larger rivers (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ortmann 1924, Stansberry 1970). Probably a riffle and shoal species living in sand and gravel substrates considering associated naiad species (Bogan and Parmalee 1983).								
Epioblasma obliquata obliquata	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	2	7	0	9	0
INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN RIFFLES, SHOALS, AND/OR DEEP WATER IN SWIFT CURRENT (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, PARMALEE 1967, WILSON AND CLARK 1914).								
Epioblasma torulosa rangiana	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	2	13	15	13	0
RIFFLES OR SHOALS WITH CURRENT AND SUBSTRATE OF SAND AND/OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE RIVERS (CLARKE 1981, WATTERS 1987).								
Epioblasma triquetra	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	62	17	48	25	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.								
Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	112	13	24	28	0
GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).								
Lampsilis abrupta	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	21	10	10	24	0
Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Lampsilis ovata	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	58	12	10	52	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.								
Lasmigona compressa	Creek Heelsplitter	E /	G5 / S1	6	4	0	0	0
GENERALLY OCCURS IN CREEKS, SMALL STREAMS, AND HEADWATERS OF LARGER RIVERS IN SAND, FINE GRAVEL, OR MUD BOTTOMS, USUALLY IN SWIFT WATER BELOW RIFFLES (CLARKE 1981; GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944; PARMALEE 1967; TAYLOR 1980A, B).								
Obovaria retusa	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	8	6	11	39	0
LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976).								
Pegias fabula	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	32	4	4	31	0
Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).								
Plethobasus cooperianus	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	16	4	2	35	0
USUALLY FOUND IN LARGE RIVERS IN SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1983, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, MILLER, A.C. ET AL. 1986).								
Plethobasus cyphyus	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	104	22	4	18	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
Pleurobema clava	Clubshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	7	13	9	45	0
This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).								
Pleurobema oviforme	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	19	7	21	17	0
Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals, generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
Pleurobema plenum	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	32	4	5	12	0
MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, CLARKE 1981, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964).								
Pleurobema rubrum	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	44	6	14	43	0
INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AT. 1982).								
Potamilus capax	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G1 / S1	11	6	3	2	0
Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).								
Potamilus purpuratus	Bleufer	E /	G5 / S1	5	1	0	0	0
Deep streams with deep mud and fairly quiet pools (Murray and Leonard 1962). In Missouri Bootheel streams, it is found in small to medium gravel with mud occasionally interspersed (Oesch 1984). In the St. Francis River of Arkansas and Missouri, individuals were found in the channel where shifting sand met mud or clay of the banks (Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987). It occurred less commonly in a dredged area on mud flats or sand bars.								
Ptychobranchus subtentum	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / C	G2G3 / S1	35	2	16	28	0
Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species to be ubiquitous in Little South Fork riffles 10-25 cm deep in all but the swiftest current.								
Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	56	9	16	36	0
SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Simpsonaias ambigua	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	33	13	22	1	0
OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944).								
Toxolasma lividus	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	22	10	21	16	0
SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERY 1976, LAURITSEN 1987). PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED ITS OCCURRENCE ON MUD BUT RELATED THAT SAND OR FINE GRAVEL BEDS IN SHALLOW RUNNING WATER WAS THE PREFERRED HABITAT.								
Toxolasma texasiensis	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	11	0	1	0	0
LOW GRADIENT STREAMS OR SLOUGHS WITH SOFT BOTTOMS (I.E., MUD OR SMALL SAND OR GRAVEL) AND ALSO RESERVOIRS (PARMALEE 1967 , CUMMINGS AND MAYER 1992).								
Villosa lienosa	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	55	32	40	9	0
INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Villosa ortmanni	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	31	3	37	3	1
Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.								
Villosa trabalis	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	98	13	50	26	0
SAND OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS WITH SLOW TO MODERATE CURRENT, BUT ALSO HISTORICALLY KNOWN FROM BARS IN THE MAINSTREAM CUMBERLAND RIVER (CLARKE 1981, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).								
Villosa vanuxemensis	Mountain Creekshell	T /	G4 / S2	14	0	12	1	0
INHABITS SAND TO HETEROGENOUS MIXTURES IN AND ADJACENT TO SHALLOW RIFFLES AND SHOALS IN SLOW TO FAST CURRENT OF SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Arachnids								
Belba bulbipedata	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Galumna alata	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Hesperonemastoma inops	A Cave Obligate Harvestman	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Kleptochthonius attenuatus	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
A CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Kleptochthonius cerberus	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Kleptochthonius erebicus	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE.								
Kleptochthonius hageni	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Kleptochthonius hubrichti	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE.								
Kleptochthonius microphthalmus	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Macrocheles stygius	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Macrocheles troglodytes	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Tyrannochthonius hypogeus	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
APPARENTLY A CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Crustaceans								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Barbicambarus cornutus LIVES UNDER OR NEAR LARGE, FLAT COBBLES OR BOULDERS IN STREAMS.	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S2	28	4	0	0	0
Bryocamptus morrisoni elegans TROGLOBITIC COPEPOD THAT INHABITS POOLS (LEWIS 1993).	A Copepod	T /	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Caecidotea barri CAVE ENVIRONMENT.	Clifton Cave Isopod	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Cambarellus puer CYPRESS SWAMPS, STREAMS, AND LOWLANDS (DRAINED WETLANDS) ON THE MISSISSIPP ALLUVIAL PLAIN, USUALLY AMONG LIVING OR DEAD VEGETATION (PAGE 1985).	Swamp Dwarf Crayfish	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	0	2	0	0
Cambarellus shufeldtii INHABITS SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, DITCHES, LAKES, PONDS, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS (HOBBS 1989) ON THE COASTAL PLAIN, AND MAY BURROW TO SURVIVE DROUGHTS (PAGE 1985).	Cajun Dwarf Crayfish	S /	G5 / S2	1	5	2	1	0
Cambarus friaufi Swift parts of small streams.	Hairy Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S3S4	5	2	0	0	0
Cambarus parvoculus ROCKY STREAMS (HOBBS 1989).	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G4 / S2	13	2	0	0	0
Cambarus veteranus STREAMS (HOBBS 1989).	Big Sandy Crayfish	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	2	3	0	0	0
Gammarus bousfieldi POOLS OR AREAS WITH LITTLE CURRENT, DEEP MUD-DETRITUS BOTTOMS, AND BEDS OF EMERGENT VEGETATION (COLE AND MINCKLEY 1961).	Bousfield's Amphipod	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	3	3	0	0	0
Orconectes australis packardi SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS AND POOLS (HOBBS 1989).	Appalachian Cave Crayfish	T /	G4T3 / S2S3	5	14	0	0	0
Orconectes bisectus MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (HOBBS 1989). AT THE TYPE LOCALITY (BRUSHY FORK), SPECIMENS WERE COLLECTED FROM A MUD AND RUBBLE BOTTOM (RHOADES 1944).	Crittenden Crayfish	T / SOMC	G2 / S1	5	2	0	0	0
Orconectes burri Small to medium-sized stream with sand and gravel substrates, most commonly in woody debris piles or woody vegetation root masses along stream banks (Taylor and Sabaj 1998).	Blood River Crayfish	T /	G2G3 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
Orconectes inermis inermis SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1989).	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T3T4 / S3	23	18	3	0	0
Orconectes jeffersoni FLAT COBBLE AND BOULDER STREWN STREAMS.	Louisville Crayfish	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	3	10	0	0	0
Orconectes lancifer OXBOW LAKES AND STREAMS ON THE GULF COASTAL PLAIN (PAGE 1985), WHERE IT LIVES AMONG ORGANIC DEBRIS, USUALLY NEAR BALD CYPRESS (BURR AND HOBBS 1984).	Shrimp Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	3	5	0	0	0
Orconectes palmeri palmeri SWIFT, DEBRIS-FILLED RIFFLES OVER MIXED SAND, MUD, AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS (BURR AND HOBBS 1984)	Gray-Speckled Crayfish	E /	G5T5 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
Orconectes pellucidus SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1976).	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	16	6	2	0	0
Palaemonias ganteri LARGE BASE LEVEL STREAM PASSAGES (I.E., LOWEST LEVEL) AND ASSOCIATED TRIBUTARIES CHARACTERIZED BY SLOW FLOW, COARSE TO FINE GRAIN SAND AND COARSE SILT SEDIMENTS, AND ABUNDANT QUANTITIES OF ORGANIC MATERIAL (USFWS 1988).	Mammoth Cave Shrimp	E / LE	G1 / S1	15	0	0	0	0
Procambarus viaeviridis CYPRESS SWAMPS AND FLOODPLAIN STREAMS ON THE COASTAL PLAIN (PAGE 1985). BURR AND HOBBS (1984) COLLECTED SPECIMENS FROM DEBRIS-FILLED POOLS IN GULF COASTAL PLAIN STREAMS.	Vernal Crayfish	T /	G5 / S1	5	1	0	0	0

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Stygobromus vitreus	An Amphipod	S /	G4 / S1	6	1	0	0	0
SMALL DRIP AND SEEP POOLS IN CAVES, BUT OCCASIONALLY IS FOUND IN SURFACE SEEPS IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE AREA (HOLSINGER 1972).								
Diplopods								
Pseudotremia amphiorax	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Pseudotremia carterensis	A Cave Obligate Milliped	S /	G2G3 / S1S2	0	3	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Pseudotremia merops	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Pseudotremia spira	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Pseudotremia unca	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Scoterpes copei	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
Insects								
Acroneuria kosztarabi	A Perlid Stonefly	S /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
RELATIVELY CLEAN, COBBLE AND BOULDER-STREWN STREAMS.								
Allocapnia cunninghami	A Capniid Stonefly	T /	G1 / S1S2	1	7	0	0	0
SPRING-FED STREAMS IN KARST HABITATS.								
Amphiagrion saucium	Eastern Red Damsel	E /	G5 / S1	2	4	0	0	0
SPRING-FED BOGS OR POND MARGINS, SOMETIMES WITH A DEEP PEAT LAYER ARE PREFERRED. ALSO FOUND WHERE SEEPS WITH A SCATTERING OF SPHAGNUM AND ALGAE RUN OVER SAND (WESTFALL AND MAY 1996).								
Arrhopalites altus	A Cave Obligate Springtail	T /	G2G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Arrhopalites bimus	A Cave Obligate Springtail	T /	G3G4 / S1S3	0	1	0	0	0
Batriasymmodes quisnamus	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G3G4 / S2S3	0	3	0	0	0
Batrisodes henroti	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G2G3 / S2S3	0	6	0	0	0
Batrisodes hubrichti	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
A CAVE OBLIGATE.								
Calephelis muticum	Swamp Metalmark	T /	G3 / S2	2	0	2	0	0
WET MEADOWS, MARSHES AND BOGS (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).								
Callophrys irus	Frosted Elfin	T /	G3 / S1	1	5	0	0	0
EDGES AND FIELDS NEAR WOODS AND SCRUBS. FEEDS ON WILD INDIGO AND LUPINE, OCCASIONALLY BLUE FALSE INDIGO AND RATTLEBOX (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).								
Calopteryx dimidiata	Sparkling Jewelwing	E /	G5 / S1	2	2	0	0	0
OPEN, SAND-BOTTOMED STREAMS, USUALLY WITH EEL-GRASS, IS THE PREFERRED HABITAT IN FLORIDA. ALSO OCCASIONALLY FOUND IN RIVERS (DUNKLE 1990).								
Celithemis verna	Double-ringed Pennant	H /	G5 / SH	0	3	0	0	0
PONDS, LAKES, AND RARELY DITCHES AND STREAMS, WITH SPARSE EMERGENT PLANTS OR A MARGINAL ZONE OF GRASSY PLANTS (DUNKLE 1989). USUALLY FOUND AT NEWLY CREATED OR INFERTILE WATERS (DUNKLE 1989), BUT IN KENTUCKY IT HAS BEEN FOUND IN A EUTROPHIC POND.								
Cheumatopsyche helma	Helma's Net-spinning Caddisfly	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
RIVERS AND STREAMS (MERRITT AND CUMMINS 1978).								
Dannella provonshai	An Ephemerellid Mayfly	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	3	0	0	0
STREAMS IN THE OZARK MOUNTAINS AND APPALACHINA PLATEAU (RANDOLPH AND MCCAFFERTY 1998).								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Dryobius sexnotatus	Sixbanded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S1	5	2	0	0	0
Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).								
Erora laeta	Early Hairstreak	T /	G3G4 / S1	2	2	0	4	0
DECIDUOUS OR MIXED WOODS -- OFTEN ALONG DIRT ROADS OR OPEN RIDGETOPS (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).								
Euphyes dukesi	Dukes' Skipper	S /	G3 / S1	4	2	0	1	0
Shaded tupelo swamps in south, partially shaded marshes and ditches in midwest (Opler and Malikul 1992). Feeds on sedges (*Carex lacustris* and *C. hyalinolepis*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm). On the Atlantic Coast it also feeds on *Carex walteriana* (L.D. Gibson pers comm).								
Gomphus hybridus	Cocoa Clubtail	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Medium to large rivers with silt/sand bottoms.								
Habrophlebiodes celeteria	A Leptophlebiid Mayfly	H /	G2G4 / SH	0	4	0	0	0
STREAMS IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS (RANDOLPH AND MCCAFFERTY 1998).								
Hansonoperla hokolesqua	A Perlid Stonefly	S /	G2 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
SMALL STREAMS IN THE NORTH FORK TRIPLETT CREEK AND NEARBY DRAINAGES.								
Litobrancha recurvata	A Burrowing Mayfly	S /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Nymphs live in small brooks and streams and burrow in mixtures of silt and sand (Edmunds et al. 1976). McCafferty (pers comm) indicated that it has special habitat requirements such as heavy mud or marl substrate and relatively cool water in depositional areas of small streams.								
Lytrosis permagnaria	A Geometrid Moth	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	4	0	0	0
DRY OAK, OAK-HICKORY, OR SCRUB, SOMETIMES WITH SOUTHERN PINES IN CANOPY. MAY BE RESTRICTED TO OLD-GROWTH AREAS (SCHWEITZER 1989).								
Manophylax butleri	A Limnephilid Caddisfly	S /	G2 / S2	24	0	0	0	0
In Kentucky, it is only known along the Pottsville Escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau from rock walls composed of Pennsylvanian age sandstone of the Lee Formation and the Corbin Member, and at elevations ranging from 244-366 m. In general the walls are moist to the touch year round and are usually completely enclosed by vegetation (usually very dense growth of Rhododendron), and consequently relative humidity around the wall is usually greater than 80% (Schuster 1993).								
Nannothemis bella	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	2	0	0	0
Bogs, sometimes calcareous fens with some sedge meadows and marl deposits (Dunkle 2000). Adults are often found near the margin of the pond or bog in small pockets of sunshine. Larvae seem to prefer shallow holes near the edge of the water, and have been found in detritus left when high water receded (Weith and Needham 1901).								
Nehalennia irene	Sedge Sprite	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
A VARIETY OF LENTIC HABITATS, ESPECIALLY MARSHES AND SEDGE FENS (WETSFALL AND MAY 1996).								
Nicrophorus americanus	American Burying Beetle	H / LE	G2G3 / SH	0	6	0	0	0
CARRION AVAILABILITY IN A GIVEN AREA IS SUSPECTED TO BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN VEGETATIONAL STRUCTURES AND SOIL TYPES (RAITHEL 1991). HOWEVER, THESE INTERACT TO INFLUENCE THE POTENTIAL PREY BASE AVAILABLE FOR THE BEETLE.								
Nixe flowersi	A Heptageniid Mayfly	H /	G1G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
STREAMS.								
Ophiogomphus aspersus	Brook Snaketail	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
CLEAR STREAMS WHERE SHALLOW CURRENT RIPPLES OVER SAND (NEEDHAM AND WESTFALL 1954).								
Ophiogomphus howei	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	8	3	0	0	0
SAND AND GRAVEL IN SWIFTLY FLOWING, UNPOLLUTED AND UNDAMMED RIVERS (CARLE 1987, COOK 1992).								
Ophiogomphus mainensis	Maine Snaketail	E /	G4 / S1	2	3	0	0	0
CLEAR, MODERATELY RAPID ROCKY STREAMS AND RIVERS IN FOREST, OFTEN WHERE THEY DRAIN LAKES OR SWAMPS (DUNKLE 2000).								
Papaipema beeriana	Blazing Star Stem Borer	E /	G2G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
MESIC TALLGRASS PRAIRIE OR SIMILAR HABITAT WITH THE FOODPLANT, LIATRIS SPP., PRESENT IN GOOD NUMBERS.								
Papaipema eryngii	Rattlesnake-master Borer Moth	E /	G1G2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
MESIC TALLGRASS PRAIRIE. THE ONLY KNOWN FOODPLANT FOR THE LARVAE IS ERYNGIUM YUCCAFOLIUM (BESS 1992).								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Papaipema sp. 5 Apparently more or less restricted to riparian cane bakes which are usually in a more or less wooded setting.	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	9	0	0	0	0
Papaipema speciosissima	Osmunda Borer Moth	E /	G4 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
Phyciodes batesii MOIST MEADOWS AND PASTURES, DRY ROCKY RIDGES (OPLER 1992).	Tawny Crescent	H / SOMC	G4 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
Poanes viator Drastically different habitats for the two subspecies (or species). Subspecies VIATOR in sedge meadows, fens, ditches, and other open to shrubby sedge wetlands with large sedges like CAREX LACUSTRIS. Subspecies ZIZANIAE in any habitat with PHRAGMITES northward from salt marshes to landfills; but southward where PHRAGMITES invasion is not yet severe apparently in coastal marshes with large native grases like ZIZANEOPSIS.	Broad-winged Skipper	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Polygonia faunus A species of boreal forests, most often seen along streams, roadsides, sipping moisture from dirt roads or in glades or outcrops. Not regularly seen in the east south of where spruce and fir are common or below about 1300 meters in the Appalachians.. Reports from hot deciduous forests (e.g. around Philadelphia) are in error.	Green Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	5	0	0	0
Polygonia progne UNKNOWN IN KY.	Gray Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	3	0	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus abditus Caves, microhabitat unknown.	Concealed Cave Beetle	T /	G3T3 / S2	0	2	1	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus audax USUALLY CAVES, UNKOWN IF IT OCCURS IN NON-CAVE MICROHABITAT. HYPOTHESIZED THAT IT MAY LIVE IN SMALLER INTERSTICES INACCESSIBLE TO HUMANS. DURING DRY PERIODS (FALL) THE SPECIES DESCENDS INTO THE CAVE (BARR 1994a, b).	Bold Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus caecus	Clifton Cave Beetle	T / C	G3T1T2 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus calcareus UNDER ROCKS ON DAMP SILT IN AREAS RICH IN ORGANIC DEBRIS (CAVE RAT NEST DEBRIS, ROTTING WOOD, ETC.), AT LEAST IN SUMMER (BARR 1981).	Limestone Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus catoryctos Troglodytic cave obligate occurring in single habitat	Lesser Adams Cave Beetle	E /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus cnephosus CAVE OBLIGATE.	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus conditus	Hidden Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S2	1	1	2	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus exoticus	Exotic Cave Beetle	H / SOMC	G1 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus frigidus MUDDY STRIKE GALLERY FROM THE EDGE OF A TEMPORARY POOL AND UNDER A ROCK AMONG WET STALACTITES (BARR 1981).	Icebox Cave Beetle	T / C	G1 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus globiceps FOUND BENEATH DAMP, ROTTING BOARDS IN BARNES SMITH CAVE (BARR 1994a).	Round-headed Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus horni	Garman's Cave Beetle	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	3	2	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus hypolithos UNDER ROCKS AT BACK OF ENTRANCE ROOM OF OLD QUARRY CAVE AND IN LOWER OF TWO CRAWLWAYS (BARR 1981). ABUNDANT CAVE RAT DEBRIS WAS PRESENT.	Ashcamp Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus inexpectatus	Surprising Cave Beetle	T / C	G3 / S2	1	3	0	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus major	Beaver Cave Beetle	T / C	G3T1T2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus parvus TATUM CAVE UNDER ROCKS ALONG STREAM 100-150 FT N OF THE MOUTH.	Tatum Cave Beetle	T / C	G1 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus pholeter SPECIMENS WERE COLLECTED ON THE DAMP, SILT FLOOR OF THE CAVE.	Greater Adams Cave Beetle	E /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Pseudanophthalmus pubescens intrepidus	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G3T3 / S2	0	0	2	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus puteanus	Old Well Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S2	1	0	2	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus rogersae	Rogers' Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
A SMALL STREAM CHANNEL INTERSECTED BY A 10-M DOME IN THE LOWER END OF A SECTION OF THE CAVE CALLED "THE EMPEROR'S PALACE" (BARR 1981).								
Pseudanophthalmus scholasticus	Scholarly Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
UPPER LEVEL OF THE CAVE NEAR THE ENTRANCE (BARR 1981).								
Pseudanophthalmus simulans	Cub Run Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
Pseudanophthalmus solivagus	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	4	0	0	0
A CAVE OBLIGATE BEETLE.								
Pseudanophthalmus tenebrosus	Stevens Creek Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S2	0	1	1	0	0
FOUND IN STREAM CRAWL UNDER WET ROCKS.								
Pseudanophthalmus transfluvialis	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	4
A CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Pseudanophthalmus troglodytes	Louisville Cave Beetle	T / C	G1G2 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Pseudosinella espanita	A Cave Obligate Springtail	S /	G1 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE.								
Pyrgus wyandot	Appalachian Checkered-skipper	H / SOMC	G1G2Q / SNA	0	1	0	0	0
EXCEEDINGLY HOT, DRY BARRENS WITH POTENTILLA CANADENSIS (SCHWEITZER 1989), CLOSE PROXIMITY TO WOODS, AND SOURCE OF WATER. APPALACHIAN POPULATIONS VERY SPECIALIZED TO SHALE RIDGES (SCHWEITZER 1989).								
Raptoheptagenia cruentata	A Heptageniid Mayfly	H /	G4 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
Exact habitat is unknown, but it is usually taken by grab or drift samplers, generally in large rivers (Randolph and McCafferty 1998).								
Satyrium favonius ontario	Northern Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	9	4	1	0	0
S. favonius is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).								
Speyeria idalia	Regal Fritillary	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	3	0	0	0
Tall-grass prairie in midwest, but is found in other open grassy situations elsewhere. Damp meadows or pastures with boggy or marshy areas in the east, but dry mountain pastures are also selected in some areas. It is restricted to the Upper Austral and Transition life zones (Opler and Krizek 1984).								
Stenonema bednariki	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
SLAB RUBBLE AND GRAVELLY SUBSTRATES OF MODERATE GRADIENT STREAMS WITH GOOD WATER QUALITY.								
Stylurus notatus	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	7	0	0	0
LARGE-RIVER SPECIES (SCHWEITZER 1989).								
Stylurus scudderi	Zebra Clubtail	E /	G4 / S1	2	2	0	0	1
CLEAR FOREST STREAMS AND SMALL RIVERS WITH RIFFLES, A SLOW TO RAPID CURRENT, AND A SAND/MUCK BOTTOM (DUNKLE 2000).								
Tomocerus missus	A Cave Obligate Springtail	T /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Traverella lewisi	A Leptophlebiid Mayfly	H /	G1G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
STREAMS.								
Tychobythinus hubrichti	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
A CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Fishes								
Acipenser fulvescens	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	4	4	1	2	0
LAKES AND LARGE RIVERS WITH A FIRM SAND/GRAVEL BOTTOM (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Alosa alabamae	Alabama Shad	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	1	0	0	0
ANADOMROUS SPECIES THAT ASCENDS LARGE RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES TO SPAWN OVER COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL SWEPT BY MODERATE CURRENT (PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, BARKULOO ET AL. 1993, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Amblyopsis spelaea	Northern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	21	10	6	0	0
SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS WITH CONSOLIDATED MUD-ROCK SUBSTRATES IN SHOALS AND SILT-SAND SUBSTRATES IN POOLS (KUEHNE 1962, POULSON 1963, CLAY 1975, COOPER 1980).								
Ammocrypta clara	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	0	0	4	0
Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.								
Atractosteus spatula	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	10	0	0	0
Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
Cyprinella camura	Bluntface Shiner	E /	G5 / S1	13	1	0	0	0
CLEAR, SMALL, SAND OR GRAVEL-BOTTOMED STREAMS WITH LOGS OR OTHER COVER ON THE COASTAL PLAIN (BURR AND WARREN 1986). YOUNG MAY BE FOUND IN POOL MARGINS. ALSO COLLECTED FROM CLEAR, FLOWING SPRINGS THAT DISCHARGE INTO TERRAPIN CREEK.								
Cyprinella venusta	Blacktail Shiner	S /	G5 / S3	14	1	0	0	0
Occurs in creeks and small streams of the coastal plain over firm sand and gravel of riffles and raceways, and along undercut banks or among submerged stumps and logs (Burr and Warren 1986). Also, over firm sand or gravel in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers.								
Erimystax insignis	Blotched Chub	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	6	3	0	8	0
RIFFLES IN MEDIUM TO LARGE, CLEAR, STREAMS WITH CLEAN GRAVEL OR ROCK SUBSTRATE (HARRIS 1980, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Erimyzon sucetta	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	10	8	1	0	0
LOWLAND LENTIC HABITATS (WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES) WITH SUBMERGENT AND FLOATING VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Esox niger	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	16	6	0	0	0
COASTAL PLAIN WETLANDS, STREAMS, AND VEGETATED OXBOW LAKE SHORELINES, AND IT ALSO TOLERATES RESERVOIR CONDITIONS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Etheostoma chienense	Relict Darter	E / LE	G1 / S1	20	0	2	0	0
Headwaters and creeks in quiet to gently flowing pools, usually over gravel mixed with sand and under or near cover such as fallen tree branches, undercut banks, or overhanging riparian vegetation (Warren and Burr 1991, Warren et al. 1994).								
Etheostoma cinereum	Ashy Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S3	72	6	0	6	0
Medium-size rivers with slow to moderate current, usually associated with cover (e.g., boulders, snags, detritus)(Branson and Schuster 1983, Comiskey and Etnier 1972, Saylor 1980, Shepard and Burr 1984, Starnes and Etnier 1980). Most often found in pools or eddies near shore.								
Etheostoma fusiforme	Swamp Darter	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	1	0
SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, OXBOWS, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS WITH SOFT SUBSTRATES (E.G., SILT AND ORGANIC DEBRIS) AND SUBMERGENT AQUATIC PLANT BEDS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Etheostoma lynceum	Brighteye Darter	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
Riffles with moderate current, shifting sand mixed with fine gravel, often associated with well undercut banks and organic material (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). In winter, 0.3-0.6 m deep (pools) with moderate current and tree roots beneath undercut banks were inhabited (Bell and Timmons 1991).								
Etheostoma maculatum	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	44	8	0	0	0
INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS WHERE IT OCCURS AMONG COARSE GRAVEL, COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN SWIFT RIFFLES AND SHOALS (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, ZORACH AND RANEY 1967, STILES 1972, BURR AND WARREN 1986, KESSLER 1992).								
Etheostoma microlepidum	Smallscale Darter	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
Medium to large streams over riffles 0.5 to 0.9 m deep with moderate to swift flow and substrate of gravel and rubble (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
Etheostoma parvipinne	Goldstripe Darter	E /	G4G5 / S1	9	7	0	0	0
Small coastal plain streams, springs, and wetlands of low to moderate gradient with sand and gravel bottoms and detritus, vegetation, and undercut banks (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Most common in Terrapin Creek Spring runs.								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Etheostoma percnurum	Duskytail Darter	E / LE	G1 / S1	7	0	0	0	0
Relatively large streams with silt-free rocky pools, generally in the vicinity of riffles (Burr and Eisenhour 1996).								
Etheostoma proeliare	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	15	11	0	0	0
SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE SLUGGISH STREAMS, OXBOWS, AND WETLANDS WHERE THE BOTTOM IS SOFT AND AQUATIC VEGETATION ABOUNDS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Etheostoma pyrrhogaster	Firebelly Darter	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
POOLS AND STREAM MARGINS OVER GRAVEL, SAND, AND ORGANIC DEBRIS IN SLOW TO MODERATE FLOW (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). TREE ROOTS AND UNDERCUT BANKS ARE USED, AND ADULTS MAY INHABIT HEAVILY VEGETATED WETLANDS.								
Etheostoma susanae	Cumberland darter	E / C SOMC	G1G2 / S1	30	2	0	0	0
Small to moderate-sized streams in pools, shoals, and backwaters with sand, gravel, and cobble/boulder, or bedrock with low to moderate gradient.								
Etheostoma swaini	Gulf Darter	E /	G5 / S1	10	4	0	0	0
RIFFLES OF SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE CREEKS OVER GRAVEL OR COARSE SAND CONTAINING STICKS, LOGS, AND UNDERCUT BANKS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Etheostoma tecumsehi	Shawnee Darter	S / SOMC	G1 / S3	8	7	0	0	0
Gravel/cobble riffles in relatively small streams.								
Fundulus chrysotus	Golden Topminnow	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	0	1	0
LOWLAND WETLANDS, SLOUGHS, BACKWATERS, AND SLOW-MOVING STREAMS WITH SUBMERGENT AQUATIC VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Fundulus dispar	Starhead Topminnow	E /	G4 / S1	3	2	1	1	0
LOWLAND WETLANDS, SLOUGHS, BACKWATERS, AND SLOW-MOVING STREAMS WITH BEDS OF AQUATIC VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986 , ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Hybognathus hayi	Cypress Minnow	E /	G5 / S1	8	10	0	1	0
Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas (B.M. Burr, pers comm).								
Hybognathus placitus	Plains Minnow	S / SOMC	G4 / S1	2	2	0	0	0
OCCURS OVER SAND/SILT BOTTOM IN AREAS WITH CURRENT IN THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER (PFLIEGER 1975, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Hybopsis amnis	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	9	0	0	0
Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (page and Burr 1991).								
Ichthyomyzon castaneus	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	2	8	0	0	0
Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).								
Ichthyomyzon fossor	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	17	7	0	1	0
SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE UPLAND STREAMS WHERE ADULTS LIVE IN SAND-GRAVEL BOTTOMS OF CLEAN RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, PAGE AND BURR 1991). AMMOCOETES REQUIRE MIXED SAND, SILT, AND DEBRIS IN QUIET WATER.								
Ichthyomyzon greeleyi	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G3G4 / S2	12	2	0	0	0
CLEAN, CLEAR, SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS WITH HIGH GRADIENT AND MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS (BURR AND WARREN 1986). AMMOCOETES LIVE IN LOW GRADIENT AREAS OF THESE STREAMS IN SAND, MUD, AND ORGANIC DEBRIS.								
Ictiobus niger	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	18	10	0	0	0
RESERVOIRS AND MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO LOW GRADIENT AND SOMETIME SWIFT CURRENT (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981, AND BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Lampetra appendix	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	17	7	0	2	0
Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Lampetra sp. 1	Undescribed Terrapin Creek brook lamprey	E /	GNR / S1	8	0	0	0	0
Lepomis marginatus	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	25	0	0	1	0
Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.								
Lepomis miniatus	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	35	12	0	0	0
OCCURS IN WELL-VEGETATED SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, BOTTOMLAND LAKES, AND LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Lota lota	Burbot	S /	G5 / SU	7	5	0	0	0
KENTUCKY SPECIMENS GENERALLY COME FROM MEDIUM TO LARGE-SIZE RIVERS. IN THE NORTH, THEY INHABIT COOL, LARGE, AND DEEP RIVERS AND LAKES (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SCOTT AND CROSSMAN 1973, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981).								
Macrhybopsis gelida	Sturgeon Chub	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
ADULTS INHABIT LARGE, TURBID RIVERS WHERE THEY LIVE IN SWIFT, SHALLOW WATER OVER SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS (SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Macrhybopsis meeki	Sicklefin Chub	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
FIRM SAND AND/OR GRAVEL WITH SOME CURRENT IN THE MAIN CHANNEL OF LARGE, TURBID RIVERS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). YOUNG INHABIT SILTY SIDE CHANNELS OR BACKWATERS (BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Menidia beryllina	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	11	1	0	0	0
SCHOOLING SURFACE FISH THAT OCCURS IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Moxostoma poecilurum	Blacktail Redhorse	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
SANDY-BOTTOMED POOLS IN TERRAPIN CREEK, AND SAND AND GRAVEL RACEWAYS AND POOLS WITH LOGS AND DEBRIS PILES IN OBION RIVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986). ACCORDING TO ETNIER AND STARNES (1993), IT ALSO OCCURS IN LARGE RIVERS AND SOUTHERN RESERVOIRS.								
Nocomis biguttatus	Hornyhead Chub	S /	G5 / SU	1	1	0	0	0
CLEAR POOLS AND AREAS WITH MODERATE CURRENT IN MEDIUM TO LARGE-SIZE STREAMS WITH BOTTOM MATERIALS RANGING FROM COBBLE TO SAND (BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Notropis albizonatus	Palezone Shiner	E / LE	G2 / S1	30	2	0	1	0
FLOWING POOLS AND RUNS OF UPLAND STREAM WITH PERMANENT FLOW, CLEAR WATER, AND SUBSTRATES OF BEDROCK, COBBLE, PEBBLE, AND GRAVEL MIXED WITH CLEAN SAND. (BRANSON AND SCHUSTER 1982, BURR AND WARREN 1986, WARREN AND BURR 1990).								
Notropis hudsonius	Spottail Shiner	S /	G5 / SU	1	1	0	0	0
OCCURS OVER FIRM SAND ALONG THE SHORELINE OF BIG RIVERS WHERE RAPID CURRENT IS AVOIDED (BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Notropis maculatus	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	14	10	0	0	0
Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
Notropis sp. 4	Sawfin Shiner	E /	G4 / S1	9	7	0	0	0
INHABITS FLOWING POOLS OR RACEWAYS WITH ROCKY BOTTOMS IN CLEAR UPLAND STREAMS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Noturus exilis	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	6	3	0	1	0
This is a benthic fish that inhabits riffles and pools with a substrate of gravel, rubble, and/or slab rocks in streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Also occurs in cover along wave-swept margins of reservoirs. Adults live in pools until June and July, when reproduction occurs (Mayden and Burr 1981). Young live in riffles and shallow margins of pools.								
Noturus hildebrandi	Least Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
POOLS AND RIFFLES OF SMALL STREAMS TO LARGE RIVERS AMONG ACCUMULATED DEBRIS AND LOGS, ALONG UNDERCUT BANKS, AND IN BOTTOMS OF MIXED GRAVEL AND SAND (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, TAYLOR 1969, MAYDEN AND WALSH 1984, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Noturus phaeus	Brown Madtom	E /	G4 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS OVER MIXED GRAVEL AND SAND, AND IN ORGANIC DEBRIS PILES AND TREE ROOTS ALONG UNDERCUT BANKS (TAYLOR 1969; BURR AND MAYDEN 1979; BURR AND WARREN 1986; ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Noturus stigmosus	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	34	22	0	0	0
LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS IN MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT OVER GRAVEL AND SAND, AND SOMETIMES DEBRIS OR PONDWEED FOR COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Percina macrocephala	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	15	11	0	3	0
CLEAR, UPLAND STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE CURRENT, OVER CLEAN SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ABOVE AND BELOW RIFFLES (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Percina squamata	Olive Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	6	1	0	0	0
Prefers upland streams and rivers with high gradient chutes and deep riffles composed of cobble and boulders (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Occasionally in the lower reaches of clean tributaries to rivers (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).								
Percopsis omiscomaycus	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	41	17	0	1	0
LIVES IN CLEAR, SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE STREAMS IN POOLS OR RACEWAYS OVER CLEAN SAND OR MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS.								
Phenacobius uranops	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	29	23	0	0	0
INHABITS MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS TO SMALL RIVERS WITH HIGH GRADIENT, PERMANENT FLOW, CLEAR WATER, AND PEBBLE AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Phoxinus cumberlandensis	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	156	2	3	5	0
Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981, Starnes and Starnes 1978a,b, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
Platygobio gracilis	Flathead Chub	S / SOMC	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
LARGE, TURBID RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES WITH SWIFT CURRENT OVER SAND, GRAVEL, OR SILT SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Scaphirhynchus albus	Pallid Sturgeon	E / LE	G1 / S1	3	1	0	0	0
Restricted to the deep, turbid, and swiftly flowing main channel of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers where it usually occurs over firm sand mixed with some gravel and mud (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
Thoburnia atripinnis	Blackfin Sucker	S / SOMC	G2 / S2	9	1	0	0	0
SMALL STREAMS WITH CLEAR WATER, ALTERNATING POOLS AND RIFFLES. ASSOCIATED WITH SLAB ROCK AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS, UNDERCUT BANKS, AND MODERATE CURRENT (BAILEY 1959, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993, TIMMONS ET AL. 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Typhlichthys subterraneus	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	12	4	0	0	0
Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).								
Umbra limi	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	24	6	0	1	0
RESTRICTED TO DENSE BEDS OF SUBMERGENT AQUATIC VEGETATION OR ORGANIC DEBRIS PILES IN SPRING-FED WETLANDS, DITCHES, AND THE MARGINS OF LOWLAND LAKES OF THE COASTAL PLAIN (BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Amphibians								
Amphiuma tridactylum	Three-toed Amphiuma	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
THE AMPHIUMA IS FOUND IN LAKES, OPEN SPRING STREAMS OF RUNNING WATER, AND STREAMS FLOWING OVER CALCAREOUS ROCKS. ALSO RECORDED FROM DRAINAGE DITCHES, BAYOUS, AND WOODED ALLUVIAL SWAMPS (BISHOP 1974). PROBABLY ONLY THE LATTER IN KENTUCKY.								
Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	34	33	0	3	0
CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.								
Eurycea guttolineata	Three-lined Salamander	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
Wooded floodplains with springs and seeps. Adults are captured under debris or in crayfish burrows.								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Hyla avivoca	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	27	1	0	1	0
IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES APPEARS TO BE RESTRICTED TO FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, ESPECIALLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BALD CYPRESS, WATER TUPELO, GREEN ASH, AND BUTTONBUSH.								
Hyla cinerea	Green Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	44	0	0	0	0
FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BUTTONBUSH AND HERBACEOUS EMERGENT VEGETATION.								
Hyla gratiosa	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	64	8	0	0	0
IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES IS KNOWN FROM SWAMPS AND SINKHOLE PONDS, SOME OF WHICH ARE SITUATED IN PASTURES, HAYFIELDS, AND AGRICULTURAL CROP FIELDS.								
Hyla versicolor	Gray Treefrog	S /	G5 / S2S3	37	0	0	0	0
PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY PONDS IN SEMI-OPEN HABITATS. NATIVE HABITAT IS UNKNOWN.								
Plethodon cinereus	Redback Salamander	S /	G5 / S3	23	4	0	0	0
A WOODLAND SPECIES THAT OCCURS IN DECIDUOUS AND MIXED FOREST TYPES. ADULTS ARE FOUND UNDER LOGS, ROCKS, BARK, MOSS AND DEBRIS.								
Plethodon wehrlei	Wehrle's Salamander	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
THE SINGLE KENTUCKY LOCALITY IS A SHALE OUTCROP ALONG A STREAM.								
Rana areolata circulosa	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	53	16	5	0	0
BREEDS IN PONDS IN FARMLAND AND EDGE. REMAINS UNDERGROUND THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE YEAR, USING CRAYFISH BURROWS IN MOIST GRASSLANDS AND MEADOWS.								
Rana pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	29	8	1	1	0
BREEDS IN NATURAL AND MANMADE PONDS. OTHERWISE USES MOIST GRASSLAND, MEADOWS AND MARGINS.								
Reptiles								
Apalone mutica mutica	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	24	0	0	0	0
Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.								
Chrysemys picta dorsalis	Southern Painted Turtle	T /	G5 / S2	10	2	0	0	1
FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS AND SWAMPS, MANMADE PONDS. NESTS ARE DUG ALONG MARGINS.								
Clonophis kirtlandii	Kirtland's Snake	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	20	5	0	0	1
Moist meadows, edges, and open woods; Probably occurred formerly in prairie situations. Spends much of the year underground, using crayfish burrows. Can be found under logs, debris. Many recent records have been made in marginal habitat of suburban and urban areas where populations apparently persist in small tracts and corridors of grassy habitat, many times along small stream or ditch drainages.								
Elaphe guttata guttata	Corn Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	34	14	0	0	4
The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland edge and overgrown fence rows. The species often burrows under cover and can be found occasionally under logs, rocks, debris, etc.								
Eumeces anthracinus	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	14	5	0	0	0
The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West Virginia). Individuals often shelter under logs and rocks near water. Sometimes they take refuge in water. One nest was under a piece of shale (Mount 1975).								
Eumeces inexpectatus	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	16	17	0	0	1
OPEN WOODLANDS, EDGES.								
Farancia abacura reinwardtii	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	12	5	0	0	1
Wooded swamps, sloughs.								
Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5T5 / S3	8	9	0	0	0
Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Macroclemys temminckii	Alligator Snapping Turtle	T / SOMC	G3G4 / S2	4	2	0	0	3
FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS, BACKWATER AREAS OF LARGER RIVERS, IMPOUNDMENTS. SEEMS TO PREFER MUDDY SUBSTRATE WITH DARK RETREATS INCLUDING MUSKAT AND BEAVER DENS, LOGS, OR SHELTERING VEGETATION.								
Nerodia cyclopion	Green Water Snake	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
This species inhabits wetlands, usually in quiet, shallow sloughs, swamps, lakes, impoundments, and slow-moving streams, where they bask on emergent logs and banks.								
Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta	Copperbelly Water Snake	S / SOMC	G5T2T3 / S3	67	7	0	3	0
Floodplain sloughs, swamps, hardwood forest and adjacent uplands. Seems to do well in KDFWR moist soils management units on Sloughs WMA, Henderson Co. Seems to avoid wetlands impacted by acid mine drainage (Fide H. Bryan).								
Nerodia fasciata confluens	Broad-banded Water Snake	E /	G5T5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, ESPECIALLY LARGE, SHALLOW WATER AREAS. SOMETIMES INHABITS SLUGGISH STREAMS, BUT IT MORE COMMONLY OCCURS IN CYPRESS SWAMPS, MARSHES AND LAKES.								
Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	29	9	0	0	0
THIS TERRESTRIAL LIZARD INHABITS GRASSY FIELDS, BRUSHY AREAS, OPEN WOODLANDS, AND SEEMS TO PREFER DRIER, UPLAND SITES. LIKELY OCCURRED IN NATIVE GRASSLANDS, AND REMAINS MOST COMMON IN BARRENS TYPE VEGETATION.								
Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus	Northern Pine Snake	T / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	9	13	0	0	7
The Northern Pine Snake inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.								
Sistrurus miliarius streckeri	Western Pygmy Rattlesnake	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	14	0	0	0
THE PIGMY RATTLESNAKE SEEMS TO OCCUR MOST FREQUENTLY IN DRY WOODLANDS OF OAK AND HICKORY, SOMETIMES IN OAK-PINE.								
Thamnophis proximus proximus	Western Ribbon Snake	T /	G5T5 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
THIS SPECIES IS RARELY SEEN FAR FROM WATER, AND IT MOST OFTEN INHABITS THE MARGINS AND SHRUB LAYERS OF FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS, SWAMPS, AND MARSHES. MAY ALSO OCCUR IN MANMADE HABITAT SUCH AS DITCHES THROUGH OR NEAR SUITABLE NATURAL HABITAT.								
Thamnophis sauritus sauritus	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	22	9	1	0	0
Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.								
Breeding Birds								
Accipiter striatus	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	67	1	0	0	0
FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).								
Actitis macularia	Spotted Sandpiper	E /	G5 / S1B	2	1	0	0	0
SEACOASTS AND SHORES OF LAKES, PONDS, AND STREAMS, SOMETIMES IN MARSHES; PREFERS SHORES WITH ROCKS, WOOD, OR DEBRIS; ALSO MANGROVE EDGES IN CARIBBEAN.								
Aimophila aestivalis	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	5	0	0	36	0
OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.								
Ammodramus henslowii	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	73	3	1	2	0
OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.								
Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
NESTS OCCASIONALLY IN TEMPORARY KARST LAKES IN OPEN AGRICULTURAL LAND.								
Anas discors	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	12	1	0	1	0
MARSHES, PONDS, SLOUGHS, LAKES AND SLUGGISH STREAMS. IN MIGRATION AND WHEN NOT BREEDING, IN BOTH FRESHWATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS (B83COM01NA).								
Ardea alba	Great Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	7	0	2	8	0
MARSHES, SWAMPY WOODS, TIDAL ESTUARIES, LAGOONS, MANGROVES, ALONG STREAM, LAKES, AND PONDS.								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	E /	G5 / S1B,S2N	2	0	0	0	0
Open country: Prairie, meadows, tundra, moorlands, marshes, savanna, dunes, fields, open woodland. Roosts by day on ground, on low open perch, under low shrub, or in conifer. Reported from "forest" habitats in HI.								
Asio otus	Long-eared Owl	E /	G5 / S1B,S1S2N	1	0	0	0	0
NEED INFO.								
Bartramia longicauda	Upland Sandpiper	H /	G5 / SHB	0	2	0	0	0
GRASSLANDS, ESPECIALLY PRAIRIES, DRY MEADOWS, PASTURES, FIELDS AROUND AIRPORTS, AND (IN ALASKA) SCATTERED WOODLANDS AT TIMBERLINE; VERY RARELY IN MIGRATION ALONG SHORES AND MUDFLATS (B83COM01NA).								
Botaurus lentiginosus	American Bittern	H /	G4 / SHB	1	1	0	3	0
FRESH WATER BOGS, SWAMPS, WET FIELDS, CATTAIL AND BULRUSH MARSHES, BRACKISH AND SALTWATER MARSHES AND MEADOWS. MAY BE AREA-DEPENDENT; IN IA, NOT OBSERVED IN MARSHES <11 HA (A86BRO01NA).								
Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	S /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	4	0
WET PASTURELAND AND MARSHES, FRESH WATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS, DRY FIELDS, GARBAGE DUMPS. IN W. INDIES, ROOSTS AT NIGHT IN MANGROVE SWAMPS OR ON MANGROVE ISLANDS (B83RAF01NA).								
Certhia americana	Brown Creeper	E /	G5 / S1S2B,S4S5N	4	0	0	0	0
FOREST, WOODLAND, SWAMPS; ALSO SCRUB AND PARKS IN WINTER AND MIGRATION.								
Chondestes grammacus	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	19	21	0	1	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).								
Circus cyaneus	Northern Harrier	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S4N	10	0	0	0	0
MARSHES, MEADOWS, GRASSLANDS, AND CULTIVATED FIELDS. PERCHES ON GROUND OR ON STUMPS OR POSTS. WINTER ROOSTS IN UNDISTURBED FIELDS OR MARSHES (B82EVA01NA).								
Cistothorus platensis	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	18	15	0	1	0
Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Corvus corax	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	11	0	0	0	0
VARIOUS SITUATIONS FROM LOWLANDS TO MOUNTAINS, OPEN COUNTRY TO FORESTED REGIONS, AND HUMIDS REGIONS TO DESERT; MOST FREQUENTLY IN HILLY OR MOUNTAINOUS AREAS, ESPECIALLY IN VICINITY OF CLIFFS (B83COM01NA).								
Corvus ossifragus	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	24	1	0	0	0
BEACHES, BAYS, LAGOONS, INLETS, SWAMPS, NEAR MARSHES, AND, LESS FREQUENTLY, DECIDUOUS OR CONIFEROUS WOODLAND, IN INLAND SITUATIONS PRIMARILY IN BALDCYPRESS SWAMPS AND ALONG MAJOR WATERCOURSES. ALSO GARBAGE DUMPS.								
Dendroica fusca	Blackburnian Warbler	T /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
CONIFEROUS (PRIMARILY BALSAM FIR) AND MIXED FOREST, OPEN WOODLAND, SECOND GROWTH. IN MIGRATION AND WINTER IN VARIOUS FOREST, WOODLAND, SCRUB, AND THICKET HABITATS. (B83COM01NA).								
Dolichonyx oryzivorus	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	13	0	0	0	0
Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).								
Egretta caerulea	Little Blue Heron	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	2	0
MARSHES, PONDS, LAKES, MEADOWS, STREAMS, MANGROVE LAGOONS, AND OTHER BODIES OF CALM SHALLOW WATER; PRIMARILY IN FRESHWATER HABITATS.								
Egretta thula	Snowy Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
Marshes, lakes, ponds, lagoons, mangroves, and shallow coastal habitats. Nests in trees or shrubs or, in some areas, on ground or in marsh vegetation. Often nests with other colonial water birds. Nests over water or ground. See references in Spendelow and Patton (1988) for further details.								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Empidonax minimus	Least Flycatcher	E /	G5 / S1B	4	0	0	0	0
Open woodland and brushy areas.								
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	3	0	0	0	0
VARIOUS OPEN SITUATIONS FROM TUNDRA, MOORLANDS, STEPPE, AND SEACOASTS, ESPECIALLY WHERE THERE ARE SUITABLE NESTING CLIFFS, TO MOUNTAINS, OPEN FORESTED REGIONS, AND HUMAN POPULATION CENTERS (B83COM01NA).								
Fulica americana	American Coot	E /	G5 / S1B	1	2	0	0	0
FRESHWATER LAKES, PONDS, MARSHES, AND LARGER RIVERS, WINTERING ALSO ON BRACKISH ESTUARIES AND BAYS. ALSO ON LAND BORDERING THESE HABITATS.								
Gallinula chloropus	Common Moorhen	T /	G5 / S1S2B	6	1	0	1	0
Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.								
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	49	0	1	2	0
PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).								
Ictinia mississippiensis	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	14	0	0	0	0
TALL FOREST, OPEN WOODLAND, PRAIRIE, SEMIARID RANGELAND, SHELTERBELTS, WOODED AREAS BORDERING LAKES AND STREAMS IN MORE OPEN REGIONS, SCRUBBY OAKS AND MESQUITE.								
Ixobrychus exilis	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	7	5	0	2	0
TALL VEGETATION IN MARSHES, PRIMARILY FRESHWATER, LESS COMMONLY IN COASTAL BRACKISH MARSHES AND MANGROVE SWAMPS. PREFERENCE FOR MARSHES WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR OTHER WOODY GROWTH. INFREQUENTLY IN MARSHES <5 HA IN IA (A86BRO02NA).								
Junco hyemalis	Dark-eyed Junco	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S5N	3	0	0	0	0
CONIFEROUS AND DECIDUOUS FOREST, FOREST EDGE, CLEARINGS, BOGS, OPEN WOODLAND, BRUSHY AREAS ADJACENT TO FOREST, AND BURNED-OVER LANDS; IN MIGRATION AND WINTER IN A VARIETY OF OPEN WOODLAND, BRUSHY AND GRASSY HABITATS (B83COM01NA).								
Lophodytes cucullatus	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	9	3	0	1	0
STREAMS, LAKES, SWAMPS, MARSHES, AND ESTUARIES; WINTERS MOSTLY IN FRESHWATER BUT ALSO REGULARLY IN ESTUARIES AND SHELTERED BAYS (B83COM01NA).								
Nyctanassa violacea	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	11	3	0	3	0
MARSHES, SWAMPS, LAKES, LAGOONS, AND MANGROVES.								
Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	4	0	1	7	0
MARSHES, SWAMPS, WOODED STREAMS, MANGROVES, SHORES OF LAKES, PONDS, LAGOONS; SALT WATER, BRACKISH, AND FRESHWATER SITUATIONS.								
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	T /	G5 / S2B	23	1	1	0	0
Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).								
Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	18	1	0	0	0
Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).								
Phalacrocorax auritus	Double-crested Cormorant	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	3	0
Lakes, rivers, swamps, and seacoasts.								
Pheucticus ludovicianus	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	S /	G5 / S3S4B	5	0	0	0	0
Second-growth woods, borders of swamps and streams, dense growths of small trees, and shrubs along edges of woods and old pastures, gardens and parks, old orchards. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, and scrub habitats.								
Podilymbus podiceps	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	6	3	0	2	0
Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Pooecetes gramineus	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	2	7	0	0	5
PLAINS, PRAIRIE, DRY SHRUBLANDS, SAVANNA, WEEDY PASTURES, FIELDS, SAGEBRUSH, ARID SCRUB AND WOODLAND CLEARINGS (B83COM01 NA).								
Rallus elegans	King Rail	E /	G4 / S1B	2	1	0	2	0
FRESHWATER MARSHES AND SWAMPS, LOCALLY IN BRACKISH MARSHES.								
Riparia riparia	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	21	2	0	4	0
OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN SITUATIONS, FREQUENTLY NEAR FLOWING WATER (B83COM01NA).								
Sitta canadensis	Red-breasted Nuthatch	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
APPARENTLY RESTRICTED TO COVE FOREST W/ HEMLOCK AND PINES, ESPECIALLY WHITE PINE, ALTHOUGH ALL SUCH HABITAT IS NOT OCCUPIED WITHIN THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST.								
Sterna antillarum athalassos	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	24	1	0	5	0
BARE OR NEARLY BARE ALLUVIAL ISLANDS OR SAND BARS.								
Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	56	5	0	0	0
BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE- GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS								
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	40	7	0	0	0
OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).								
Vermivora chrysoptera	Golden-winged Warbler	T / SOMC	G4 / S2B	2	7	0	0	0
Deciduous woodland, usually in areas of thick undergrowth in swampy areas, woodland edge with low cover, hillside scrub, overgrown pastures; In migration and winter in various open woodland habitats, pine-oak, and scrub.								
Vireo bellii	Bell's Vireo	S / SOMC	G5 / S2S3B	9	1	0	1	0
DENSE BRUSH, MESQUITE, STREAMSIDE THICKETS, AND SCRUB OAK, IN ARID REGIONS BUT OFTEN NEAR WATER (B83COM01NA); MOIST WOODLAND, BOTTONLANDS, WOODLAND EDGE, SCATTERED COVER AND HEDGEROWS IN CULTIVATED AREAS. OPEN WOODLAND, BRUSH IN WINT.								
Wilsonia canadensis	Canada Warbler	S /	G5 / S3B	5	1	0	0	0
WOODLAND UNDERGROWTH (ESPECIALLY ASPEN-POPLAR), BOGS, TALL SHRUBBERY ALONG STREAMS OR NEAR SWAMPS, AND DECIDUOUS SECOND GROWTH. IN MIGRATION AND WINTER IN VARIOUS FOREST, WOODLAND, SCRUB, AND THICKET HABITATS, MOSTLY IN HUMID AREAS								
Mammals								
Clethrionomys gapperi maurus	Kentucky Red-backed Vole	S / SOMC	G5T3T4 / S3	11	8	0	0	0
Red-backed voles prefer cool, moist habitats and are more commonly found in northern latitudes (northern United States and Canada). Its occurrence in Kentucky is near the southern terminus of its range.								
Corynorhinus rafinesquii	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	226	8	1	1	0
Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.								
Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G4T2 / S1	68	2	0	0	0
THE VIRGINIA BIG-EARED BAT IS A CAVE-DWELLING SPECIES THAT HAS BEEN SELDOM REPORTED ANYWHERE BUT IN A CAVE. THE SPECIES WILL USE SMALL ROCKHOUSES AND OTHER PROTECTED SITES ALONG CLIFFLINES, ESPECIALLY FOR SUMMER ROOSTING AND MATERNITY SITES.								
Mustela nivalis	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	13	1	0	0	0
Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.								
Myotis austroriparius	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	24	0	1	0	0
THE SOUTHEASTERN MYOTIS USES PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA AND SUMMER MATERNITY AND ROOSTING SITES.								
Myotis grisescens	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	79	18	3	8	0
Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.								

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Myotis leibii	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	50	2	0	0	0
Lieb's bats use a variety of habitats. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.								
Myotis sodalis	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	151	9	4	4	0
Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.								
Nycticeius humeralis	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	41	6	0	0	0
THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.								
Peromyscus gossypinus	Cotton Mouse	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
PREFERRED HABITAT MAY BE WOODED STREAMBANKS, SWAMPY WOODS AND BRUSHLAND (BARBOUR AND DAVIS 1974).								
Sorex cinereus	Cinereus Shrew	S /	G5 / S3	14	7	0	0	0
Moist forests and meadows. Rich woods.								
Sorex dispar blitchi	Long-tailed Shrew	E /	G4T3? / S1	5	1	0	0	0
Cool, moist forested habitats.								
Spilogale putorius	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G5 / S2S3	14	3	0	0	0
WOODED AREAS, ESPECIALLY ALONG CLIFFLINES. WILL USE ABANDONED BUILDINGS.								
Ursus americanus	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	16	0	0	0	0
LARGELY FORESTED AREAS.								
Communities								
Acid seep		/	GNR / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Acidic mesophytic forest		/	GNR / S5	9	1	0	1	0
Acidic sub-xeric forest		/	GNR / S5	7	0	0	0	0
Appalachian acid seep		/	GNR / S2	28	0	0	0	0
Appalachian mesophytic forest		/	GNR / S5	13	3	0	1	0
Appalachian pine-oak forest		/	GNR / S5	8	0	0	0	0
Appalachian sub-xeric forest		/	GNR / S5	4	0	0	0	0
Bluegrass mesophytic cane forest		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Bluegrass savanna-woodland		/	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Bottomland hardwood forest		/	GNR / S2	17	0	0	2	0
Bottomland hardwood swamp		/	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Bottomland marsh		/	GNR / S1S2	6	0	0	0	0
Calcareous mesophytic forest		/	GNR / S5	10	0	0	0	0
Calcareous seep		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Calcareous sub-xeric forest		/	GNR / S5	9	0	0	0	0
Coastal plain mesophytic cane forest		/	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Coastal plain slough		/	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Cretaceous hills forested acid seep		/	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Cumberland highlands forest		/	GNR / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Cumberland mountains xeric virginia pine woodland		/	GNR / S4	3	0	0	0	0
Cumberland plateau gravel/cobble bar		/	GNR / S2	11	0	0	0	0

Scientific name / Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E	H	F	X	U
Cumberland plateau sandstone glade		/	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Cypress swamp		/	GNR / S3	5	0	0	0	0
Deep soil mesophytic forest		/	GNR / S2	3	0	0	0	0
Depression swamp		/	GNR / S2	5	0	0	1	0
Dolomite glade		/	GNR / S2	2	0	0	1	0
Floodplain ridge/terrace forest		/	GNR / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Floodplain slough		/	GNR / S2S3	5	0	0	0	0
Hemlock-mixed forest		/	GNR / S5	12	0	0	0	0
Knobs shale barrens		/	GNR / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Limestone barrens		/	GNR / S2	13	0	0	0	0
Limestone flat rock glade		/	GNR / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Limestone prairie		/	GNR / S1	3	0	0	1	0
Limestone slope glade		/	GNR / S2S3	27	0	0	0	0
Pine savanna-woodland		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Riparian forest		/	GNR / S3	2	0	0	1	0
Sandstone barrens		/	GNR / S1	4	0	0	0	0
Sandstone prairie		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Shawnee hills sandstone glade		/	GNR / S2	3	0	0	0	0
Shrub swamp		/	GNR / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Siltstone/shale glade		/	GNR / S3S4	7	0	0	0	0
Sinkhole/depression pond		/	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
Tallgrass prairie		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Wet prairie		/	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Xeric acidic forest		/	GNR / S5	4	0	0	0	0
Xerohydric flatwoods		/	GNR / S1S2	5	0	0	0	0
Communities								
Geocentrophora cavernicola	A Cave Obligate Planarian	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Sagittocythere stygia	An Ectocommensal Ostracod	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Sphalloplana buchanani	A Cave Obligate Planarian	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0